Madura Dist
Vol. 1103

their proposals - was to prevent the Talookas
from falling into hands less deserving of it,
and to bring up the sum to the full value
of the present Produce - for example Caleand
Vidoogram and Shevel are all three under-
-rated according to the Canugoes accounts of
the Revenues - tho upon the whole the
District may be considered, as well let
on the present terms, considering the
unmerciful mode of collection, that has
drained the Province during the last five
years - so as to leave in some places
barely a House standing in a Village.

The Shevelpetore and Selehach
Farms ought be equal to 90000 Chuckrums
but many of the Inhabitants are fled, and
the Shevegurry Polygar has acquired of late
too much influence over the Circar Servants

This

-This accounts for the decreased Rents - In Mr Irvins Rents there was a difference of 2n Chucks between the 1st and 3rd year for there Farms, which shews the value depends chiefly upon the Encouragement and protection Government can afford to the Inh...

The Pettah Customs are also deficient in a comparison of former years owing to the unwarrantable licence lately taken by the Nabobs Renters of that Far to tax the Merchants by no other standar than their own conscience, which compelle the Rajah of Travancore to relinquish his commercial intercourse with this D... particularly in the important article o Beetle Nut.

The Codayanellour Farm.

only proposed for by one man, and he is a bad subject. – The reason given for this single offer arises from the quantity of Paddy it produces and the difficulty at times of selling the Grain at any price – The pecuniary value therefore of the Farm is rendered too uncertain for a man of Character with a limited influence to stake his credit upon an undertaking as precarious This Division and the Independent Villages I would in consequence recommend to the Board to leave under my management.

I should in that case wish to appoint – Madina Ramaswamy, who

who has proposed for Coleaud to act under me in that trust, his abilities and services in last assignment were acknowledged by Mr Irwin and myself and will qualify him for the station.

The Proposers all offer Bail for their Personal appearance, but not one seems to have an idea of producing further security for the performance of their engagements, I trust, however, that the conditions of monthly Kists and my utmost observance of the Renters and occasionally of the state of their Farms will fully compensate, as the uncertainty of the Seasons and the large Premium that would be demanded of the Farmer make it almost impossible for him to engage a Soucar in his Interest.

I

I shall tomorrow have the honor of sending you another abstract of the remain-ing Proposals, that the Board may have the whole before them - but tho flattering from their numbers these people in other respects are so little accustomed to this mode of Renting, that much extraneous matter is introduced in all of them - in many instances one man has proposed for 5 or 6 farms - and again, the man best acquainted and suited to other Districts have for some idle reasons neglected to offer themselves - it appears and really is difficult to persuade the people to act for themselves or to conform to our regulation - they have stated conditions not expressed in the advertisement and jumbled

jumbled the whole together in a very indistinct manner - They have not even stated the value of their monthly Kists but these they will allow me to proportion and indeed to make more material alterations if the Board will consent to depart from their original Proposals.

They have all however proposed the net sum, but have a different Idea of the n

Sibbendy, which they insist does not comprehend a sufficient number of Peons t make their collections and that some allowan of this kind should be made to them.

I hope to be honored with th Boards' answer as soon as possible, as the sea is far advanced - and have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Se

(Signed) Benj: Torin

Collector of Tinnavelly

Tinevelly
28th: September 1790

Proposa

To John Turing Esqr.
President &ca. Members of the
Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering letter of the 6th. Instant - leaving to my care the internal Management of this District and impowering me to depart from the Original Offers, for the Farms, wherein, I can do it with advantage to the Company without pressing too hard upon the Proposers.

I have availed myself, Gentlemen of your confidence and the powers intrusted to me, to reconsider the Divisions I had made of the District, and I hope the alteration that has taken place will meet with your approbation - as the

separation

separation of the Durmassanum Talook into Six instead of three farms has enabled me so to dispose of the Villages in Codaganella as to reduce that Division to a manageable Size and to let it with the rest to a responsible man.

The Customs of the District I had parted into two Farms, but as the Father of Moonoovally who proposed for both, pledged his respectable Character, for the performance of the Engagements, and promised a strict adherence to the old and Established Taxes I have been tempted by the knowledge of Rustomally, to let the Customs entirely to him, and I shall be greatly disappointed, if his lenity and the encouragement he is capable of giving to the Merchants, are not found, at the end of the year, to have conformed to the Wishes of the Board in a considerable increase of this branch of Revenue.—

The enclosed Statement No 1 will exhibit the blind Policy of the Nabobs Managers and how considerably the Trade of this Province was diminished to the distress of the Inhabitants and without any benefit to the Circar, by the cruel and unjust addition to the Customs in the short space of four years – when I assure the Board this is only one, of many instances of the late oppressive management – they will not be surprised at the chearfulness of the People to engage again with the Company.

The enclosed Settlement No 2 which I have made with the Renters, I must in truth declare exceeds my expectation, when I reflect, that three months of the year passed away – that reports have all this time prevailed, to shake your Authority, and that the ruinous consequences of the last Assignment to many of the Company's

Company's Renters are only obliterated by still more flagrant acts of Injustice from the same Quarter. –

These considerations and the depopulated state of the District, (comparatively speaking) lead me to believe, that a Zemmi[ndary] bundy nearly equal in Net Revenue to the Rents of Irvins third year, – and but little short of the averaged value of the country, will be acceptable to you and reason, as much as the most sanguine hopes could suggest. –

In proportioning the Month[ly] Kists to the growing Revenues of the respec[tive] Farms I have found myself compelled [to] extend the periods of Payment beyond th[e] close of the Phasely 1200 – nor do I kno[w] how to bring the total Receipts within [the] year without giving a licence to the Ren[ters] to anticipate them by Loans – a Practice

would

would strenuously avoid, and one that may at all times be resorted to if Circumstances should render it indispensable.

In conversing with the Proposers on the nature of their offers, with the view of improving the terms a little, for those Districts which I thought undervalued - I felt myself embarrassed by three different arguments they all used to prove their Proposals reasonable and just - for instance the Expense of Tope Carrah Peons, they expected to have been relieved from, [illegible]d tho the Tank Repairs are particularly [me]ntioned in the Advertisement, yet some of them did not expect to be at the Expense, and others actually provided against it - but as the Board have drawn this line, the Renters have only to comply - The Article of Vattam was the 3rd Subject - of which there are three sorts - the collection of these Taxes over and above the Revenue were neglected by Etcabar Cawn, from his

having

having over rated his Farms and the consequent
inability of his Renter to discharge their
Kists — The present Renters, take advantage
of this to declare, they did not expect the
Vattams would be revived — There are two
of them however the Cadjana and Tuckerea,
that have long existed, and while their
Rents are moderate, no excuse can be
admitted for the non payment — but the
3rd Vattam the Suggadoo, is all together an
unjust and shameful Practise — it arose
from the private transactions of the Soucars
with the Circar — and is not considered by
the Nabobs Managers a part of the
Revenue — Mr Irwin collected it, because
it was attended with many Complaints
and they all now request to be relieved
from it — as I found I must give up
something, to make them bear the others
expenses with chearfulness — and as this is
only 12000 Chucks out of 50,000 they were to
be saddled with, above their Expectations, I
at once relinquished the claim, and proceeded
to

to correct their Proposals.

By dividing the Durmassanum which included the 3 farms of Vidogramam Shevel and Codaganellore into Six - I have rented it for 209,500 instead of 202,000 - Minachenada Pillys father has come forward for Calcaud, with an addition to his Sons Proposal - as well as the man who proposed under a feigned name for the Burmedasium - The Board will perceive a few more alterations but of little consequence - except a deduction of 3000 Chuckms from the Customs - owing to the proposals for Tutacorin having also included them in the Sums offered, as it has been customary to leave these receipts in the hands of that Renter and they are now continued with him - The Renters have all produced satisfactory Bail for their personal appearance and I have lodged these Bonds with their Mutchilkas in the Companys Treasury - The Aumil Namas shall be sent to your Secretary by the following Tappal for the Companys Seal to be affixed to them.- I

I shall now have leisure to treat with the Poligars and I have little doubt from their late peaceable and respectful behaviour, but I shall soon be able to furnish the Board with a complete Settlement with these Tributaries in the terms prescribed to me in your Letter of the 8th Instant.–

No 3 I have enclosed for the information of the Board a Comparative Statement of Mr. Irwins Rents.– with the Settlement of the present year which proves in a great degree, that the Farms are let for their value – and No 4 and 5 will shew, that the deficiency, if in the Rents for the Fusley 1200 will be made up by a reduction in the Annual Expenses.–

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient humble Servant

(Signed) Benjn. Torin

Collector of the Tinevelly District.

Tinevelly

14th October 1790

...velly District of Phazley 1200

Characters

Net Rents Chuckrums	
11300	A man of Experience and Property.... Of these three Men, the first may be considered the most Elegible but it will be necessary to have a Tahsildar over the Renter to disburse the Church Expence which in this Farm amt to 9000 Chuckrums
11500	A Man of ability and Character
11500	A Man acquainted with District
68000	Man of Experience and landed Property, he was the Company's joint Renter in the Durmasanam but oppressive in His disposition.-
66000	A man of Property and Character
65000	A Man of Character and Experience. This was also a Renter of the Company and may be again trusted.-
64000	A man of Character but not much known in Country Businesss and has very uncreditable Connection.-
74000	A man of no great Character
65000	A Man of Property but no great Credit for his knowledge as a Renter.-
67000	A man of no Credit but of Experience this the Brother of Vencatasian the Proposer for Nedoogramam, of course the same in Effect they have influence in the Country and may be allowed to hold this Farm jointly.-
70000	A man of no Credit.
44000	A man of Experience ability and Property This is the largest offer upon the whole the best man.-
35000	Son of a Man of Property and Character who was employed by the Company last assignment but too low in this offer.-
38000	A Young man Son to the Company's Renter of Shevalapetoor he is below the Value & Severe in his treatment of the Inhabitants.-
40500	A man of ability but not of Property or consequence.-

6 Siwa Casey &c.or Silcachey	Woomer Saib
D.o	Teetarapah Modeliar
D.o	Arnachellam Pilla
D.o	Ragoonadian
7 Suncarana Coil	Shevval Ramalingam Pilla
D.o	Moodookistna Pilla
D.o	Seenewasiangar
8 Tancanjee	Padoo Cavala Permaul Pilla
D.o	Maca Raja Pilla
9 Nattoopooram	Subramania Pilla
D.o	Mootiah Pilla
10 Claccados	Madura Ramasamy Iyan
D.o	Meenatchenada Pilla
D.o	Abdul Cawder

....25,000 This is known to be the proposal of a Man of Experience and Character under an
Assigned Name but it is for too low

....31,000 A Man of Property of the Name and Family of the Notorious defaulter,
During the last Assignment.

....31,000 A Man of Experience abilities and Credit an Inhabitant of that
District and the most Eligible.

....32,000 A Man not known.

....30,000 A Man of Experience and Property has been 6 years in possession of the District,
which may be deemed too long for the good of the Farm.

....31,000 A Man of Character abilities and Experience in Country Business the
highest and best Offer.

29,500 A Man of no great Credit or knowledge of the District

....39,000 A Man of Character Property and known in the District.

....35,000 This Man broke his Credit in the Management of Durma-
-sanam. was one of the Company's Renters of that
District. his offer is too low.

....13,500 A Man of Experience but no consequence or Credit.

....13,700 A Man of Experience Credit and Property, has been often
employed in Country Business.

....81,000 A Man of Character abilities and Property was Peshcar of Madura
in Mr. Irwin's time.

....80,000 A Family very deserving the Company's favor and of great influence and Credit
last Assignment.

....85,000 A Man of Character and abilities and Moderate in his Conduct for a
Mussulman.

Proposals for the 22 Farms of Tin[...]

No.	Talookas or Farms	Proposer's Names
1	Nellayambalam	Tinnevelly Nellanoyacam Pilla
	D.o	Tachensor Ande Permaul Pilla
	D.o	Mootoosamy Iyangar
2	Nedoogramam &c. [illegible]	Vencatasien
	D.o	Alavoy Chockanada Modeliar
	D.o	Code Coolam Coomara Samy Pilla
	D.o	Chedumbranada Pilla
3	Shevval &c. [illegible] Coil	Chandenoyacum Pilla and Ponnapah Moodeliar
	D.o	Alavoy Chockanada Moodeliar
	D.o	Appaviant
4	Codam Nelloor [illegible]	Trevoy Mote Permaul Pilla
5	Shevalapettoor &c.	Madura Ramalingam Pilla
	D.o	Cawder Saib
	D.o	Varagapian
	D.o	Nangoor Ramasamy Ayan

64,500 A man of Character has been often employed & is no way exceptionable.

5,000 A Man of Experience and Property. If Perawe Permaul Pillai will under take the Farm in Person he is the most Eligible from the great Character of his Family.

64,000 A Moor Man of no Experience

63,000 A Man of Experience & has been often employed but is not now in Prosperity.

62,000 A Man of no Credit and Experience & badly connected as remarked before.

37,000 A man of Character and Property & well acquainted with the District.

[illegible]000 A Man not known.

37,000 A Man of Experience and abilities, Vide the Characters for Brumanada Sam.

36,500 A Man of Cruel Character.

34,000 A Man of no experience in Collections & a Mootseddies.

37,285 A Man of Character and Property but no Experience & another of the name & Family of the Modeliars.

34,000 A Man of Experience, Vide his Character in Brummadasum.

37,000 A Man of no Great Credit.

37,235 A Man of Experience and Abilities but No Credit.

17,000 A Man of no Experience but No Character.

20,400 A Man of Credit, and known in the District.

21,000. Men not known Publickly.

10,500 This is a man of good Character but he stands fair for Suncrama Coil.

10,500. A man not publickly known.

16 Puryamaul	Bichandy Chetty
Do	Meer Syder
17 Palam Cotah &c.	Sandavaroya Moodelliar
Do	Vencatasa Moodelliar
Do	Subramoneya Pella
Do	Saumyaradeu
18 Gaya Condan	Meer Syder
Do	Auda Permal Pella
Do	Darea Cawn
Do	Mookeam Iyan
19 Tachenoor	Ramasawmy Pella
Do	Canapade Pella
Do	Cachapah Moodelliar
Do	Meer Syder
20 Customs	Shaik Modeen
Do	Candenada Pella
Do	Moonvaully
21 Pettah Customs	Esmal Ravoottan
Do	Shaik Moodeen
Do	Moonvaully
22. Independent Villages	Jameah

of good Character & connections, but ne[ver]
employed in this line of Life

OR
I'S

39,000 The most opulent Inhabitant in that Country & equal to the trust

36,000 An able Man but below the Value of the District.—

5850 A man before employed as a District Maniagar but of no bad Character.

6700 A man of Property & Character.

6900 Well acquainted with the Country, but of no Credit.—

7000. The highest offer but the worst Character of the whole.

20,000 This Man proposed for Buyamaul, he is still alittle below the Value of this District.— if the Board have no objection to a Moor Man he is a good Man.—

0,500 He proposed for nellayambalam & is not exceptionable.—

500 He is an able Man, but not very acceptable to the Inhabitants—

2,000 Only a Maniagar of a Village.—

5600 Never employed before in the Line of Business no property—

5000 an Inhabitant of the District.—

5500 Accustomed to Business of Revenue & of unexceptionable Character.

5300 Vide the Character in Gaya caudan.—

33,000 The Company employed this man last assignment & he proved himself undeserving.—

30,000 This man from his Character most likely to keep his engagement.—

30,000 This is the same man who proposes for the Pettah Custom.—

18,000 A man who has given the Merchants reasons to Complain of his exactions.

19700 The same Man as above.—

20,000 A respectable moorish Family in the name of their Son & likely to conduct themselves well.

5500 Vide Mr. Torin's letter of the 28th. September.—

Tinevelly
28th. September 1790

(Signed) Benjn. Torin
Collector

&c

11	Baumnada Sam	Sevasyela Moodelliar
	Do	Teraveam Pella Por Peraw Permaul Pill[illegible]
	Do	Mohomed Ally
	Do	Gooroovian
	Do	Ramalinga Moodelliar
12.	Sheva Condam	Peroongoolam Coomarasawmy Moodelliar
	Do	Rama Chendra Royan
	Do	Seva Iyela Moodelliar
	Do	Ramanada Pella
13	Alvar Tinnavelly	Rama Row
	Do	Teetorapah Moodelliar
	Do	Gooroovian
	Do	Chedembaranada Pella
	Do	Peria Trevade Pella
14	Auttoor &c	Rajanayacam Pella
	Do	Valayootha Permaul Chetty
	Do	Poonapilla & Samenaden
15	Tutaneenn	Moodoohistna Pella
	Do	Mootoo Samy Pilla

Articles on which the Customs are Increased since Pheiselly 1195 -

	Established Rate of Custom in Phuselly 1195		Increase and Rate of Customs in Phuselly 1199	
	chs.	F. C.	chs.	F. C.
1 Cottah of Paddy	"	1 "	"	1.36.
1 Do Different sorts of Grain	"	2 "	"	3 " 24
1 Do Ghee, Gingely Oil, and Lamp Oil	"	1 "	"	1 " 24
Rice ꝑ each Load	"	2 "	"	3 " 12
Solam and Nutcheney &ca. ea. Load	"	1 "	"	1 - 30
Tamarind ꝑ Do	"	2 24	"	3 " 24
Pepper ꝑ 1 Tolam	"	2 " 1/2	"	4 12
Betle Nut ꝑ 1 Do	"	2 " 1/2	"	4 12

Phuselly 1195 Betle nut Broughts from Travencore Tulam 112,600 @ 2 7/32 Fs. ꝑ Tulam } Chucks. 22,871 " "

1199 Do ... Do Tulam 52,000 at 4 1/2 fas. ꝑ Tulam } 22,100 " "

(signed) R. Torin Collr.

Expences of the Collection of the Tinnivelly District under the management of the Honble Company in the time of Mr. Irwin –

	For one Month			For one year			Total		
	Ps.	F.	C.	Ps.	F.	C.	Chuck.	F.	C.
Sebendy Charges									
To 3 Corps of Sebendies	3802	7	16	45626	2	32			
To a Tynaut Corps or Armed Peons	1157	"	"	13,884	"	"			
				59,510	2	32	98935	3	43
Saderward Charges									
To Cutcherry Servants Pay Oil &c. &c. ..	856	11	65	7875	33	64			
Extraordinary Charges									
To Stationary – Batta to Peons Hircarrahs news write Straw allowance to the Commandant &c. &c.	82	29	"	990	24	5			
To Tank Repairs, Circar ~ Share				5452	3	70			
				14,318	25	59	23804	6	48
Deductions from Revenue									
To Dasacavel of Cut. Bom Naig ~ from the Farm of Ponja Mahl							3500	"	"
Charitable allowances									
To Nabobs Pensioners Salary ~ Lungercannah Feetter ~ Runzam mohean feast and Expences							5346	2	10

Chuck^s. 131586.3.10

(Signed) B. Torin
Coll^r.

Kistbundy for the 24 Farms in the Tinnevelly District as Let by the Collector Mr B. Torin for Fussilly 120[illegible] with the Extra Revenue and Polligar Tribute annexed —

Talookahs	Renters	Octr	Novr	Decr	Janry	Febry	March	Apl	May	June	July	Augt	Totall		
Calcaud & Customs	Soubramoney	2500	2500	3000	3500	3500	6000	9000	11000	11000	15000	16500	82500	"	"
Tancanshy	Paboo Cavala Permaul Pilla	2000	2500	2500	2500	3000	4000	4000	4500	4500	4500	5000	39000	"	"
Nellenmbalum	Nillynyacum Pilly	700	800	800	800	900	1000	1000	1100	1100	1500	1600	11300	"	"
Nabromunbalum	Cawder Saib's Ramalingum	2000	2500	2500	3000	2000	4500	5000	5000	5500	5500	4500	42000	"	"
Sevabasey or Silkatchy	Yellapermaul Pilla	1500	1500	1500	1500	2000	3500	4000	4000	4000	4000	3500	31000	"	"
Punge Mahl	Pondarum Chitty	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4500	39000	"	"
Palamcotah	Vencatasa Moodelliar	400	400	400	400	400	700	700	700	700	800	1100	6700	"	"
Burmebasaim	Pera Permaul Soubramony Pilly	3500	3500	4500	4500	5000	6000	7000	7000	7000	8000	9000	65000	"	"
Shangernacoil	Ramalingum Pilla	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3000	3500	3500	3500	3500	4000	31000	"	"
Sheviguntum	Comarasswamy	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000	3500	4000	4000	4000	4000	4500	37000	"	"
Alvartenevelly	Seva Iyela Moodelliar	3500	4000	4500	5000	5000	5000	5500	6000	6000	6500	6000	57000	"	"
Tuticorin & Customs	Mootookistna	500	600	600	600	700	1000	1200	1200	1200	1400	1400	10400	"	"
Nauthoram	Mootoo Pilla	500	500	600	700	700	1500	1500	2000	2000	2000	2500	14500	"	"
Customs	Rustom Ally	13200	3300	3500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	"	"	47000	"	"
Altoor	Veloyatha Permaul Chetty	1500	1600	1600	1600	1700	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	2500	21000	"	"
Guyguntum	Groovia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2500	2500	2500	3000	3000	2000	20500	"	"
Tachenelloor	Catchepah Moodelliar	300	300	400	400	400	500	600	600	600	700	700	5500	"	"
Vessogramam	Comaraswamy	2500	2500	3000	3500	3500	4000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	44000	"	"
Shevel	Anda Permal Pilla	3000	3000	3000	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	4000	4000	4500	39000	"	"
Attanelloor	Tondaveroy Pilla	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000	2000	2000	2500	3000	3000	3000	26500	"	"
Shirmaudavy	Trevadi Pilly	1500	1500	3000	3500	3500	3500	3500	4000	4500	5000	5000	38500	"	"
Runga Samudrum	Tandavoroyan	2000	2000	2500	3000	3500	2500	3000	3000	3500	3500	4000	33500	"	"
Cottage Nelloor	Allagenumly Pilla	1500	2000	2500	3000	3000	2500	2500	3000	3000	3000	3000	29000	"	"
Independant Villages	Shaik Mahamed	200	200	300	300	300	700	800	800	800	800	800	6000	"	"
		51900	[illegible]4300	51700	56900	59700	72200	80600	85700	88700	91500	93600	776900	"	"
Extra Revenue													17071	2	
													793971	2	
Polygar annual Tribute													106000	"	"

Chuckrums 899971 2

(Signed) Benj.n Torin
Collr. of the Tinnevelly District

Tinnevelly
[illegible]

Expences of the Collection of the Tinnevelly District under the management of the Honble Company

	For One month			For One year			Total		
	St. Ps	Fs	C	St. Ps	Fs	C	Chucks	Fs	Cs
Sebendy Charges									
To 3 Corps of Sebundies	2851..	16	40	34216	..	30			
Sadderward Charges									
To Cutcherry Servants Pay Oil &c. &c.	856..	11	65	7875	33	64			
Extraordinary Charges									
To Stationary Batta to Peons Hircarahs Straw allowance to the Commandant &c. &c.	82..	29	..	990..	24	[illegible]			
				43082..	16..	[illegible]	77538	3	..
Deductions from Revenue									
To Dasafavel of Cota Boma naig from the Farm of Punjah Maul							3500	..	..
Charitable allowances									
To Nabobs Pensioners Salary Lungercannah, Feetter, Rumzam Mohean feast and Expences							534[illegible]		
						Chuck^s	863[illegible]	18[illegible]	

(signed) B. Torin
Coll^r

N.B. as the Board have not replied to my Letter relative to the Nabobs Pensioners Cutcherry Servants Expences and Extra Ch[illegible] I have stated those, the same rate with Mr Irwin —

3/18

To Earnest William Fallofield Esqr.

President &ca. Members of the Board of

Assumed Revenue

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to enclose you an account Stating the sums already paid by the Tinnivelly Renters on Account of Fusly 1201. The Securities they have produced with the Caungoes &ca. Testimony in part of their July and August Kists as well as the deficiency which appears in the Revenue of this Year from partial failures in the Crops, Polygars Depredations &ca. out of the 21972. Chucks. near 13000 is to be debited to the Polygars and I have reason to believe the Renters are well able to pay most of the Balance, having collected and withheld it at the time of the restoration. The remainder (a small sum) is thought to be the actual deficiency in some of the Farms for which the Renters are in person answerable, and which would not have appeared and you retained the Country.

The Nabobs Phousdar requires that I should allow His Highness new Renters to be severally Satisfied with the Existence of the Securities before he will grant me a receipt for them (although

(although they consist half in Paddy and half in acknowledged Bonds and have been presented to him with every necessary Signature) and even then He insists upon the money being first Collected. I have accordingly Consented to go through the former process but I make no doubt you will deem their Validity Sufficiently Established, and impute these Scruples to any other cause than the one Jaffir Cawn has assigned – I hope Gentlemen you are sufficiently aware of the difficulty of this underta-king to relieve me as much as possible from unmeaning objections that will be made to every thing. Two districts Securities have been already proved to him, and he even has realized the money yet he refuses his receipt for them, and only Offers that of his Sheristadar –

The Safety and protection you have afforded your Renters requires in their turn much correctness and facility in adjusting their Accounts and as far as the Securities I believe they may be depended upon. because they can have no Interest in concealing what they are not to Collect. I could have wished them to have produced a fair Statement of their Collections and to have trusted to you to reward their Services by allowing them a part of what they had not yet paid into the Treasury, but this I fear is Expecting too much – particularly as no mode has been pointed out of making an Allowance in lieu of their Expected Profits –

But as I cannot altogether reconcile their behaviour in retaining any part without

35

your Consent, I shall Keep them in Confinement till I receive your Orders. —

I have been very much embarrassed lately by the sudden Order for the discharge of the Revenue Battalions at the Moment that the 19th Batt. was to join the Detachment. Colonel Clarke was left in his Fort with only One Company of Sibbendy and was unable to supply me with any military Aid Whatever - I could not possibly remove my Cutchery to the Fort and found myself left unprotected at a time of all others the most precarious, from the recent change of Government aswell as from the Operations going on against Shevigurry - Thus Situated I wrote to Colonel Clarke, and proposed to him to suspend the Execution of the Order and to leave a part of the Revenue Corps for my support, but the Colonel declined any deviation from his Orders (although they had reduced him to the dilemma of Shut[ting] two of his Gates out of three) I could only pre[vail] upon him to spare me the Arms of one Co[m]pany which I entertained immediately after [their] discharge and who are now doing duty at [the] Company's Cutcherry - Captain Dighton whos[e] services I have to Acknowledge on Every occasi[on] when he could prove Useful, has done me the favor to take charge of them untill he is acquain[ted] with the pleasure of Government as to his own particular Situation and I must request you w[ill] make the above Circumstance Known to the Hon[ora]ble President in Council that I may be o[...]

Excused

Excuses for such an unwarrantable at the same time I trust it will be deemed an unavoidable Step -

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

Tinnevelly
6th August 1792

(Signed) Benjn. Torin
Collector

List of Securities and Balance of the 23 Renters of Tinnevelly Districts for Fusly 1201 -

District	Renter	Amount of ... Bengalee ... 31st August 1799 ch.	f.	c.	Sums Received on account up to 23 July 99 ch.	f.	c.	Balance upon Each Renter ch.	f.	c.	Securities ... ch.	f.	c.	Deficiency from the Poligars ch.	f.	c.	To be recovered from the Renter ch.	f.	c.
Calcaud	Soobramony Pilly and Mootoo... Pilly	87607	"	"	73996	"	3	13610	9	45	13610	9	45	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tincaushy	Durriah Cawn	39809	1	24	27624	5	39	12184	5	33	10636	"	"	1548	5	33	"	"	"
Nellenbalum	Conary Uppa Pilly	11633	8	-	7907	9	45	3725	8	3	548	9	39	"	"	"	3176	8	1
Nadoomandalum	Ramasawmy Oyen	79958	3	24	53947	6	27	25010	6	45	23091	9	22½	1918	7	16½	"	"	"
Rungamahl	Pondarum Chitty	41060	6	24	31706	7	10½	9353	9	13½	6634	9	12	2719	"	1½	"	"	"
Palamcotah	Vencatasa Moody	7291	8	24	4691	7	3	2600	1	21	443	2	"	"	"	"	2156	9	21
Burmedasum	Ramalingum Pilly	67549	5	"	55865	8	15	11683	6	33	11581	9	24	"	"	"	101	7	9
Chungama ...	Mootookistna Pilly	32748	8	24	26829	8	"	5919	"	21	3884	9	15	2034	1	9	"	"	"
...unguudum	Duvasyela Moodely	33507	3	24	23287	"	27	10210	2	45	2198	8	42	884	1	12	7127	2	39
... Tinnevelly	Trivady Pilly	59403	"	"	49143	1	12	10759	8	36	713	7	18	570	3	27	3175	7	39
...ucorin	Uppana Royen	11258	8	24	10586	7	18	673	1	6	259	9	39	413	1	15	"	"	"
...Afsrum	Commerdeen	15865	8	"	15865	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
...tams	Rustum Ally	42374	7	"	42374	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
...oor	Comarasawmy Moody	23568	3	24	11695	8	10½	11862	4	21½	2096	4	24	407	8	6	9368	2	1½
...agundum	Groosen	22108	3	24	15153	6	21	6955	2	3	1085	"	"	1775	3	21	3994	8	30
...nelloor	Meer Hyder	5635	2	"	5013	8	12	621	3	36	621	3	36	"	"	"	"	"	"
...ogramum	Soobramony Pilly	50160	6	24	36894	7	36	13265	8	36	7443	7	"	"	"	"	5822	1	36
...sel	Sungra Comarra Pilly	44381	8	"	34116	4	7½	10265	3	46½	5306	7	33	"	"	"	5158	6	7½
...Hanelloor	Annerdum Pilly & Dunam ...	30058	4	24	21678	7	27	8379	6	45	1723	9	"	"	"	"	6655	7	43
Sheemanaacey	Allagumby Pilly	44195	7	"	32724	8	4½	11410	8	43½	1837	1	36	"	"	"	9573	7	7½
Rungasundum	Anbapermaul Pilly	36912	2	24	25485	4	37½	11426	7	34½	2382	5	21	"	"	"	9044	2	13
Coragamelloor	Ramasawmy Oyen	31921	"	"	25343	6	4½	6577	3	43½	2232	1	42	43	6	36	4301	5	1½
Independent Villages	Shaik Mahomed	6133	5	"	5467	"	33	666	4	15	666	4	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Chucks	837044	6	"	649730	9	39	187263	6	9	105291	"	37½	12314	8	33	69657	6	34
																	12314	8	33
	Total Deficiency Chucks																81972	5	14

Tinnevelly
7th August 1792

C.C. (signed) Benjn. Torin Collr.

Comparative Statement of Net Revenue between the Average of Mr. Irwin's Rents for 3 years and that of Mr. Torin's for Phazley 1200. –

	Mr. Irwin's		Mr. Torin's	
Amount of Kistbundy		762299		776900
Cagjana Vollam &c.	31500		11653 5	
Ramzam	1579		1598	
Pahrer	5325		5173	
Tax and Tank Repair	5500			
Sabber	532		646 3	
		44436		19070 8
		806735		795970 8
Polygar Tribute		106000		106000
		912735		901970 8
Deduct the Expences of Sibbendy Cutchery Extra Ch.s Deshacavel and Charitable Allowance &c.		131586 3 10		86384 5 18
Net Revenue	Chuck.s	781148 6 38	Chuck.s	815586 2 30

N.B. Mr. Irwin's Net Revenue for the third year amounted to 838109. 6. 38.

(Signed) Benj.n Torin
Coll.r

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. Torin to the Board of Revenue

Dated 31st October 1790

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Webb's Letter of the 16th Instant Enclosing a Statement of Exchange during Mr. Irwins Superintendance of the Tinnevelly district and directing me if possible to make a Settlement with the present Renters for the payment of their Kists at a fixed rate in Porto Novo Pagodas –

The Experience and knowledge of the Subject during the operation of the Assignment, and since the Countries were restored; enabled me at once to form an Opinion on this proposal I was however silen[t] upon it till I could make the Renters ac-quainted with the Wishes of the Board and learn Sentiments – The Matter was this Morning discussed and it appears to me ver[y] ample reasons were produced to prove it impracticable –

In the first place the Pagod[as] in circulation are so scarce that the attem[pts] of two or three Individuals at the sa[me] tim[e]

time to purchase Pagodas have been found capable of increasing the Price in the space of a few Hours from 12 to 15 ⅌Cent the loss and inconvenience will be proportionably greater, when the 24 Renters shall be exerting themselves to the same purpose indeed the Men were so conscious of the impossibility of procuring even Pagˢ. Enough that they declared it was unnecessary to consider what exchange they could fix for the payment of their Kists — The resources for the influx of Gold Coins, are very few in the Tinnevelly — The Dutch, Occasionally Coin 50 or 60,000 of what is called the Cominga Pagˢ. which are no sooner advanced by them to the Weavers than purchased by the several Merchants and Soucars and sent off to madras as a Remittance when I learn they are melted — The Porto Novo Pagoda is made the same use of as an Article of Trade, but does not yield this advantage and consequently, finds its way back again to these District thro' the hands of the Shroffs to be resold, and it is thought, the Lack and 50000 Pagodas computed to be in circulation, may be transported three or four times in the Year in this Way —

As there has been no great demand for Pagˢ. since my arrival here, they have fallen in value from 17 to 16 fanˢ. each altho' I have been converting my daily receipts into Pagodas — but as the Demand for Gold during the

the Company's administration exists only at the Cutcherry, the Shroffs, do not find it answer to keep up the Price - it therefore appears more to the advantage of the Company to take the Chance of the Buzar than to make a Settlement with their Renters which if feasible could not be done for 18 fan^s. ꝑ P. N. Pagoda. —

The Currency was much in this state when M^r. Irwin arrived here in 1783 and as soon as he began to purchase Pagodas and send them to the Army, their Price increased to such an alarming height, that he wrote for Permission to fix the Exchange at 16 5/8 ꝑ Star Pagoda, that is to disburse the fan^s to the troops at that rate, for he soon had exhausted the Province of all the Pagoda by his Supplies to the Army - and was at length obliged to send away the fanams. —

M^r. Irwin represented the necessity of a greater Currency and recommended the Coinage of Pagodas, as the Coin most in demand and by way of Counteracting the effects of the Exchange - but the Honble Board did not think proper to authorise this coinage they directed more fanams to be made, which increased the Evil and was productive of all the inconveniences we afterwards experienced — fanams became so plenty that 18 and 19 were offered for a P. N. Pag^a. for they quickly returned from the Camp, where they were not Current, being

being only a Districts Coin, and quite over stocked the Country, till at length they were obliged to be called in. —

I have expatiated a little more upon the Subject than the Board may think necessary, but the difficulties experienced by Mr Irwin will probably ere long be felt by myself in almost an equal degree, and as the Subject is of an important nature I conceive it can not be laid too early before them for their Consideration. —

It is with the utmost pleasure and Gratitude I acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 16th relative to black Petition and the process to be observed in redressing their Grievances, or exposing the Impostors — I shall take effectual measures to publish your orders thro' the District, and to adhere to every particular myself — as I am fully convinced of their Efficacy — The Board may recollect how much I stood in need of their Candor and liberality in the last Assignment to relieve me from the Groundless aspersions of one Amandea, a bold but interested Villian who pledged himself to prove what never existed, and then Accused me as the cause of his failure. —

In proceeding to execute your Commands, also of the 16th relative the Charity I find the endowment of a New Mosque in the

Name

name of the Aumer - and the Maintenance of three very Substantial and useful Choultrie in the Madura Road are included - as the first is a religious institutuation and the only one of any consideration in this part of the Country - and as the others are a Comfort to every discription of Travellers I have hesitated to abolish the allowance till I ventured to trouble you once more with Subject - as these Grants are exclusive of the Farms and the Revenue will not suffer any diminution -

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Extract.—

To John Hudleston Esq.re

President &c.a Members of the

Board of assumed Revenue

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 20th desiring me to transmit a Statement specifying the Quantities of Grain now in hand, the Number of Draught and Carriage Bullocks it may be possible to procure from this District — also the number it may be practicable to press from the Farms in Case of Emergency and to state the Balance of Cash at the foot of my letter.—

I enclose a copy of the Palamcottah Storekeepers' last return, to shew the Quantity of Grain now in hand as it is the only Store in the Tinnevelly Province and was laid in by the Nabobs People, previous

previous to the assumption of the Carr Crop lately Cut, about 500 Garce of Paddy might be Secured without distressing the District - and of the Peshanum Crop which Cuts in February, the Inhabitants are not supposed to Consume within a thousand Garce of the Produce — Two thousand Garce may be Spared. altho' this District has not Contributed publickly to the Draught and Carriage of the Army — yet it has furnished to the Contractors a large pro-portion to the Amount of 1000. - and I do not imagine more than another thousand can be taken away without materially injuring the Revenue many thousands no doubt might be pressed upon emergency from the Farms, tho' very few of them Could be rendered Serviceable to the Army — they would be too Small and weak for Service, and the want of Drivers would

almost

almost render them useless — The Renters will be disheartened if the Inhabitants are thus to be impeded in their Cultivation and they will be equally injured if the carriage Bullocks are all withdrawn, as it is by transporting and retailing their Grain to different parts of the Country that the Revenue is Realized and that the Customs, a Considerable part of the Collections, are produced — Yet upon the plea of necessity I am forced to acknowledge two thousand might be Collected from the Cultivation — a Suitable remission will of Course be demanded by the Renters, and the Board will be pleased to Consider that a deduction must also be made from the expected Amount of my pecuniary Supplies in proportion to the quantity of Grain and Number of Cattle demanded from me —

Tinnevelly
29 Nov. 1790

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In consequence of the reference made to Govern-ment on the Subject of the Treaty included in July 1788 between Highness the Nabob and the Dutch Governor of Columbo, for regula-ting the Chank and Pearl Fisheries of Tutacorin and Manar, they have been pleased to direct the Board of Revenue to "arrange the Matter in the best Manner possible agreeable to Existing Engagements." Had the Treaty in question only for its Object the regulation of the Chank and Pearl Fisheries, I should not trouble the Board with my Individual Sentiments as they are objects of small importance; but when they are informed that the Dutch Company assume to themselves the exclusive priveledge of Manufacturing Most of the Cloths the produce of Tinnavelly, and of Navigating the Bay of Tutacorin and Gulph of Manar, they may be induced, from this and other Circumstances which I shall state, to give the Subject their most serious Consideration.

The Possessions of the Dutch in Tinnavelly are confined to the insignificant Fort of Tutacorin (the village not being under their Jurisdiction) nevertheless they have found Means of Subjecting the whole Coast to their controul, from Ramisherum to Cape Comorin. The Parawar People of this Extensive Sea Coast, are so completely subject to their authority that a Boat cannot be procured without the permission of the Dutch, who in order to prevent Merchants exporting the Manufactures of the District, or from Trading in any articles whatever without a pass from the Governor of [illegible] Boats all along the Bay

the Situation of the Coast, the weakness and venality of the executive Government hitherto existing in Tinnavally, where the English Company have never yet attempted to carry on a Trade, have no doubt been particularly favorable to the Dutch Claims no large Vessels can approach the Shore from a Chain of Islands extending along the Coast at a small distance from the Main; within these Islands Country Boats must Pass, who being always defenceless are under the necessity of submitting to such restraints and impositions as the Dutch think proper to dictate Mr. Irwin, when Collector of Tinnavelly, and at a time when Tutacorin was in our possession, wrote to Lord Macartney that a valuable Investment might be procured for the Company, he also estimated the Dutch Coinage at Tutacorin previous to the War, at two lacks of Portonovo Pagodas. since the Peace it has diminished to about 60,000 Pagodas. nor is it probable from the present situation of the Dutch Company that this import will soon increase.

Mr. Torin in his letter of the 31st October last Observes— "The resources for the influx of Gold Coins are very "few in the Tinnavelly— The Dutch occasionally Coin 50 or 60,000 of "what is called Cominga Pagodas, which are no sooner advanced "by them to the Weavers than purchased by the several Merchants and Soucars and sent off to Madras as a remittance where I learn they are melted— The Porto Novo Pagoda is "made the same use of as an article of Trade, but does "not yield this advantage, and consequently finds its "way back again to these Districts thro' the hands of the Shroffs

"shroffs to be resold; and it is thought the lack and fifty "thousand Pagodas computed to be in Circulation, may be trans- "ported three or four times in a year in this way."

The annual Revenue of Tinnavelly and its dependant Poligars is six Lacks of Porto novo Pagodas; after defraying the expence of the Garison of Palamcottah and other Provincial Charges, there still remains the greater part of this Sum to be remitted to Madras, it therefore becomes an Object of the utmost importance to find means of Contracting the Mischief occasioned by this perpetual drain of Specie, by opening as may Channels as possible for the influx of Bullion and Coin into Tinnavelly. This can only be effected by freeing the Trade from an oppressive Monopoly and allowing all Merchants whether Natives, British or Foreigners, to Trade on the same terms should this be neglected it is easy to conceive to what a distressing situation the Country in the Course of a few Months may be reduced, particularly intime of War when every Pagoda of Revenue beyond the expence of the Provincial establishment, must be sent out of the Country for the pay of the Army. From the 10th. article of the Treaty it does not appear the Dutch Company enjoy their exclusive priveledge from any formal Grant, otherwise it would probably have been specified in the present; it only stipulates that "The Compy. shall continue to exercise uninterrupted "the full and peaceable enjoyment of all their Trade and Priveledges in His Highness's Country of Madura and

and Marawar inlikemanner and on the same times as they have done for many years past &c.ª Custom alone cannot warrant the exercise of a power, prejudicial in the highest degree to the Welfare of the Inhabitants and consequent improvement of the Revenue, I beg leave to mention a Case some what similar to the present The Dutch Company had for many years exercised the right of Collecting duties on all Merchandize imported or exported at Cockanada in the Rajamundry Circar, altho they only possess the Town of Jaggernautporam situated on the southern Bank of the river, they were called upon by Government in 1786 to know by what authority they claimed the Priviledge, and as it appeared they had no other right than usage, it has ever since been discontinued, I cannot take upon myself to assert, but Iam strongly induced to believe the power assumed by the Dutch in Tinnavelly rests not upon a better foundation, If the Board determine to address Government on the subject, I request a Copy of this Minute may be previously transmitted to Mr. Torin the Collector in order to correct the Errors into which I may have fallen from want of a perfect knowledge of the Subject, and that we may have the benefit of that Gentleman's information -

(Signed) Hugh Maxwell.

27th November 1790
Minute thereon

In compliance with Mr. Maxwell's request agreed that Copy of his Minute be transmitted to Mr. Torin and that he be desired to explain the present actual State of the Tinnavelly Trade and of the Navigation in the Gulph of Manar, as well as by what right the Dutch Claim the exclusive Priviledges mentioned in the Minute -

To John Hudliston Esqr.
President &ca. Members of the Committee of Assumed Revenue

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Letter of the 27th ultimo enclosing a Minute from Mr. Maxwell relative to the Trade of the Tinnevelly Province and the power exercised by the Dutch upon the Coast, I have taken much pains to inform myself upon this subject and wish I could speak with more certainty to a point that concerns the Interest of the Company in a material degree - tho' of no less importance to the Dutch - The total neglect of the Nabobs administration to all Commercial advantages and for such a length of time has much perplexed my enquiries, and equally assisted the Dutch in throwing a veil over their priveledges which Custom has almost confirmed into Right, however contradictory it may appear to their relative situation with the Nabob of the Carnatick -

I must first subscribe to every line of Mr. Maxwell's Minute as the information is I believe every way correct and when added to Mr. Irwins letter of the 28th April leaves me little new matter to communicate -

As no opportunities have occurred to question the Claim of the Dutch to the Sovereignty of the seas, I cannot learn that they have ever been interrupted in the exercise of this power but it is usual to disallow their pretension to the exclusive priveledge of the Manufactures and for them to be treated with so little respect by the Nabobs - ... their fort and

dependent for fresh water and Provisions —

Frequent mention has however been made and they place much Reliance upon a grant they pretend to hold from the King of Madura during the Gentoo Government this Document has never been produced to our Knowledge and there is little doubt but if it Contained any terms on which the smallest Priveledges Could be grounded without exposing other Conditions equally if not more against their Interest, that the hardships they have experienced would have brought it forward in forming the late Treaty with his Highness and it is yet in the Memory of the oldest Inhabitants that the Dutch were accustomed to pay an annual Tribute to the Circar in money, Elephants, Horses, Spices &c. Various productions of their possessions in Ceylon — This Tribute Originally paid b[y] their predecessors the Portuguese, implies a Sufferage or grant [on] the part of the Circar but if to the extent of their present Assumption or barely to admit the fort of Tutacareen on the Coast, is a question that can only be ascertained by the instrument itself —

With Respect to their Treaty with the Nabob, I have heard, it never has been finally Conclu[ded] and from good authority I learn it is not supposed to exi[st]. Most Certainly it has not been observed by either party an[d] Consequently Can be little or no Restraint to Government i[n] any shape more particularly as the Sanction given by Sir Archibald Campbell I heard only extended to the Pear[l] and Chank Fisheries and the other articles Concerning the Manufactures were altogether a work of Superrogation a sacrifice of the Real Interest of the Nabob for which there appears no excuse, but a total want of Knowledge of the Subject —

The

The Board will be led to suspect that the Dutch only make a shew of these fisheries to secure more important objects the Commerce, the Customs and the usurped Government of the Parawars, who are tributary to this hour to the Nabob — and that they lately had art enough to make a merit of yielding to the Nabob a part of the fisheries upon his own Coast, to appropriate to themselves a Monopoly of his — Manufactures —

The papers I have lately had the — honor to transmit relative to the Pearl fishery will strengthen this opinion and the Result whenever the Fishery shall be made, I believe I may venture to say will be found to Confirm it, —

Besides the Collection of the Customs — along the Coast upon all Boats and the property of others the Dutch derive great benefit on the Coast of Tinnavelly by importing and exporting their Goods free of all Tax whatever This Remark would not be material but that it Challenges their priviledges, when Contrasted with the terms of their Settlements at Keelkerry on the Coast of the Ramnad Rajah who more attentive to his own affairs than the Nabob, — Compells them to this time to pay their annual Tribute and exacts a Custom for all their Exports and Imports — this is a strong presumption that many of their priveledges originate in the Neglect of the Nabob or the Venality of his Managers and that they will not be found in the fraud before mentioned —

Should the Dutch fail to establish these priveledges and be Reduced to a participation at least of the Commerce of the Southern Districts leaving to the — Nabob

Nabob the undisturbed sovereignty of his subjects upon the Coast. it is to be feared their advantages would no longer answer the expence and Maintenance of their factories and that to destroy the Monopoly they in a great degree at present possess would be little short of driving them from their possessions on the Coast the Most essential of their benefits however would still be open to them their ships and agents might frequent the Markets for Cloth in Common with other Merchants of every denominations and the Country derive all the advantages of a free and enlarged intercourse.

At present, what with the Confined place the Rajah of Travancore has found means to establish on one side, and the Dutch on the other together with the high Rate of Taxes the Nabobs Servants had fixed for the internal Traffick of the Province, the fluctuation of Trade is indeed in a very Languishing State.

I have the honor to be

[T]innevelly
[1]st December 1790.

Gentlemen,

Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) Benjn. Torin
Collr. of Tinnevelly

To John Hudleston Esqr.
President & ca. Members of the Board of Assumed Revenue.

Gentlemen.

I have delayed for several days to

to inform you of my Proceedings with the Poligars of Tinnevelly as I earnestly wished and fully expected to have made a Complete Report of their perfect obedience and that I had settled with them on the terms prescribed in your letter of the 8th October I was so sensible of the benefits they were to Receive from the Revival of the Companys authority in these Districts and of the Recollection they must have of Mr Irwins administration as well as of the Punishment inflicted by Colonel Fullerton on the unruly, that I entertained little doubt of their Readiness to Return to their allegiance I thought I had only to hold out the same indulgences, to do away all the bad Effects of the Nabobs Mismanagement of them since the Restoration of the assignment nor have I been deceived in those Pollams, where the man who had tasted of the Sweets, as well as of the bitters of the Companys Power are still to be met with - but such has been the change from death or intrigue and the Violent hand of oppression that the work was almost to begin again - after I had established the Renters in their farms, I sent Notice of it to the Poligars in their Districts Requiring the utmost care of their Respective Cowles and to Conduct themselves peaceably and Respectfully towards the Companys Amuldars adding that I had then leisure to settle their Peshcush and I summoned them all to the Cutcherry informing them at the same time I would Refuse to see every one of them, who should presume to come in any kind of state to Tinnevelly. - that the hono[r] they had assumed was incompatible with their

their Vassalage and that the open Town of Tinnevelly where all their business would be publickly settled made it unnecessary for them to be attended by any Number of their Peons for the pretended Safety of their Persons. The Shevegherry the most opulent and Powerful Chief to the Westward followed the Badge Peon in person to the Cutcherry and accompanied only by his Vakeel settled his Peishcush for two years as ℔ inclosed Bond previous to which I obliged him to avow his obedience to the Company to promise to restore all he had plundered from the Circar, since the day of the Proclamation, to give back to the Lawful Proprietors the Pollams he had usurped and to confine himself in future to his own possessions in the quiet enjoyment, which, on the part of the Company I promised to protect him as long as he should pay his Peishcush, observe his Cowleanas and perform all the Duties required of him as a Poligar Tributary to Government. The Sheveghery thro' the Venality and intriguing administration of Citiban Cawn had possessed himself of the Pollams of Shattoor and Relitaven and totally destroyed the Possessions of Tumiche Naig who by his industry and care had made his Villages objects of temptation to the oppressor these I insisted upon his restoring as well as some Circar Villages of which he had forcibly purchased the Privilege of Cultivation the Sheveghery found these hard terms to comply with accustomed as he had been under the Cawn's Sanction to exercise unlimited Controul over the District and the Poligars to the Westward and I believe he would have Evaded the

compliance

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Compliance awakening his Recollection every now and then to the Chastisement he received from Colonel Fullerton effectually subdued him to the performance and I am actually in possession of his first years Peishcush and the Shatoor Pollam, in which I have reinstated the only remaining branch of the family. The renters have regained their plundered property from him and replaced the old Inhabitants in the management of the Villages in their respective farms. The Puletavens Pollams only remain to be relinquished which I every day expect to hear of most of the lesser Poligars to the Westward have followed the Sheveghirrys example and have been equally satisfactory in their Settlements. The few that have held of act more from habit and their Ignorance than with any hostile view of the Circar. The Chockumpetty only affords a Subject for your Consideration. This Pollam has for many years been in different hands and when we last held the administration of the Nabobs Countries we found it in the possession of Woorcar Thaver a man who had distant Claims to it and forcebly possessed himself of it a few years before to the prejudice of Chinnanansa Taver who had equal pretensions and had governed it for a length of time, but when I call to mind the service this Woorcar Thaver proved himself of to the Company by opposing Cuta Boma Naig during the last War, in his design to make himself absolute over the Poligars and then to favor his Treaty with the Dutch to Cover their descent upon the Tinnevelly Province and again in Conducting the force under Colonel Fullerton to the Conquest of the Sheveghirry Comby by which the Poligar League was entirely rou

the Board will be sorry to hear that it was the Policy of the Nabob to remove this Man as soon as he recovered his Countries and to reinstate Chinnamunga Thaven Woonar Thaven is now at Tinnevelly with the Companys Cowl in his hand and Solliciting the favour of Government and the backward behaviour of the present Checkumpetty seems to favour the measure should it prove to be the pleasure of the Board to have him reinstated it is however only the Brother of Chinnamunga Taven now in the Management as the principal died some Months ago, leaving a Boy of 7 years old to succeed him I by no means wish to excite the Board to any wanton or unnecessary quarrell with the Poligars but to point out where their Credit calls for their interference and where it is probable the misconduct of the Poligar will render it indispensable for altho' I have succeeded beyond any expectation in keeping the Tributaries from plundering the Crops or otherwise disturbing the Inhabitants as is their Custom in time of War yet much remains to be done, when the opportunity offers to put these Tributaries back to their original Situation, a measure highly necessary if the Company are to retain their authority and greatly beneficial, as the Board will perceive from the following behaviour of the young Cuttaboma Naig who was Employed by Chebar Cawn and has acquired the same degree of over-grown power to the Eastward that the Shevagherry held on the opposite side of the District. — I consider the deaths of Old Cuttaboma Naig, and the Father of the present Vakeel, who managed their affairs as the most untoward accidents that could have happened, Convinced that the

the Weak minds of the two young Men unable to discri-
minate would be more prone to Consider the Companys
authority as a Check upon their Consequence, than a benefit
to the Poligars in General— This early appeared in the or
disrespectful answer the Board may Remember He sent
to my first Note— it is only a fortnight ago that he came
to the Cutcherry after various Evasions and Contriving
to keep back many others from attending on the Circar
—On his arrival he was Required to make the same
Settlements as the other hand done to Relinquish the
Villages and property that he had taken, and in short to
Conform to the orders of the Circar in every thing that related
to good order and obedience altho' he came into the Town
without State yet he Contrived in the three days he
staid here to introduce by small parties a large Suwaree
which Reduced me to the Necessity of ordering him to send
them away or to Remove himself apprehensive he
would prefer the latter rather than Submit to the
disgrace, I that day Concluded my Settlement with him
and obtained from him a Declaration Renouncing the
Circar Villages of Arrievencollum and Mavellyvody
in dispute between him and the Chibar Poligar also
other small Villages belonging to the Circar and lesser
Poligars which he had lately assumed— he then Received
Beetle and in the Evening went off with all his follow-
-ers to his Fort of Pandalumcourchy promising to pay me
a Years Peshcush in four days— since which I have not
heard from him, but Learn that he is not disposed
to make good his Payment or to Surrender any one
of the Villages— As these are terms very Moderate
com

Comparison with the depredations this Poligar has been Committing for these last five years and such as we could not have dispensed with without yeelding up the just Rights of the Circar and proving ourselves unequal to the management of them I have informed Cuttaboma Naig that his Negligence cannot fail to bring down upon him the Companys displeasure, and to end in the loss of that Safety and protection his father had secured to himself by Repentance and Submission

Such however was the Character of his Vakeel that I have little hope of his behaving better till we are in Situation to Compell him and indeed if I can but restrain him from troubling the Inhabitants, it is more to be wished that his Conduct in other Respects should provoke an enquiry - as the Board will perceive by the enclosed list the Enormous advantages and undue privileges this Poligar has at different times contrived by Bribery or by force to get into his possession His stated Tribute is but 11000 Chuckrums and he holds in Villages acknowledged to belong to his Pollam and in Cawle fees a Revenue of 28500 in Villages belonging to the Circar but assumed by him previous to the last assignment 13000 a pretended Claim of Dushcaval to the amount of 11000 besides the above Villages of Arrumollum and Mavelly Wody equal to ten thousand more, thus has this Tributary an Annual Receipt upwards of 60,000 Chuckrums for which he only pays 11000 to the Circar. upon an investigation of the Poligar dues in general I have Reason to think my Considerable Recoveries may be made

to

to the Circar- and to an amount that will will repay the Expence of it- These are points that Mr. Irwin in his Settlement with the Poligars had not time to contend with them during the short period Colonel Fullerton remained in the Country and it would not have been public after he had left it nor would I Recommend the Subject to be agitated till the War is over and till our Government is better established than at present fluctuating as it is with every Report that the Nabob or his adherents are dispos'd to Circulate.—

Enclosed is a List of the Poligars I have already Settled with- and the Payments they have made to this day with People whose principle it is to deceive and who pride themselves on the breach of their Engagements and the Length of time they can put off the performance of them much patience is required and tho' I have little doubt of Obtaining the amount of their Bonds in the long Run, yet I am vexed to find them unmindful of any thing short of Compulsion – Yet the most daring hardly Require to be Punished, but to be over- awed to be forced out of these habits of independence and Controul (the Nabob Government allowed of) by destroying that Superiority the Sheveghurry and Pandalumcourchy Poligars have assumed other the others, even to the approbation of their Pollams and Consequent loss of their Peshcush to the Circar.—

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient humble Servant
(Signed) Benj.n Torin
Coll.r of Tinnevelly District
& dependent Poligarships

Tinnevelly
[illegible]th January 1791

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. Torin to the Board of Revenue Dated 23d April 1795 -

I have long forborne to intrude upon you a subject, that I was unwilling to submit to your Consideration, till your authority was suffi=ciently established and you had leisure to make some Regulations for the Administration of Jus=tice and the execution of Punishments at least, on all public defaulters - In such an extensive district as Tinnevelly, it is not to be supposed but Criminals of all descriptions are to be met with. On Colleries who have been detected pilfering the Crops and as Cowleanas who have betrayed this trust, I have not hesitated to apply the Common mode of flogging and temporary Confinement and this will answer as long as the People believe a more Capital punishment can be inflicted - but there are those in the district to Complain, that we do not exercise even if we possess the power of one of the Nabob's Monigars in the violation of their Persons or their property - Two or three instances have occurred wherein the strongest suspicion is entertained of premeditated murder and the proofs are equally strong against others for stealing an[illegible] to considerable amount but an atrocious murder was Committed a few days ago at Shealapetore whi[illegible] calls for an exemplary punishment - by two Marawars in the person of a Moorman I have lodged the Assassin in the fort under the charge of the Commanding Officer and I am [illegible] they can no better Account for th[illegible]

the flagrant act then that the man importuned them for a debt which they acknowledge to have Contra

The Brothers and relations of the deceased on the assurance that their Complaints will be alluded to are at present appeased by the strictness of the im=
=prisonment -

In all cases where the property of Indi=
=viduals is in dispute I have found an Arbitration of the Cast - the most effectual and satisfactory to the parties and where the Circar is to contend a point with an Inhabitant in matter of revenue, and an immediate decision is necessary - I am accustomed to strengthen my opinion by the assistance of some of the principal people in the Town. - I believe this process however defective, makes up in its promptness and being administered Gratis, proves more grateful to the inhabitants than the expensive and undeterminate parties of the Moorish System. -

I must entreat your Instructions upon the subject for my Guidance in future, and have the honor to be. -

To John Hudleston Esqr.

President &ca. Members of the Board of Assumed Reven

Gentlemen,

The delay I have observed in executing y orders relative to the Brahmins of the Dummessonu district is not only necessary for a short time longer on account of the Cultivation, but is likely to be attended with less trouble than I expected, some of them have come forward and offer now to make good a promise passed to Ettabar Cawn in lieu of the 1/5th. of last years Crop, and in a little time

it

it is probable, when they find us determined, they will see the necessity of yielding to the Circar its just rights, without risking any further Opposition. —

This Change may have been produced by a Contest, I have had with the Brahmins of Alverte=nevelly who presumed to pull down the house of a Malabar which had been built for 16 years, under pretence that it was in the way of the Swamy Coast and on the order going to the Renter then to have it rebuilt, they caused their Cultivators to desert the Crop. I had 6 or 7 of the head Brahmins immediately ap=prehended and lodged in the fort ordered the house to be repaired, and refused to release the instigators till the Ryots returned — this they did the next day — and I may say sooner than I wished, as I had fixed upon this occasion to request from you some Signal Mark of your displeasure, for these people mis=taking the lenity of our Government are possessed with the notion that the Company's Administration does not admit of any Chastisement to a Brahmin.

When we reflect how useless this Mis=chievous Tribe move in the Community and find that the Cultivation and other industrious Employments are entirely carried on by the Malabars, to whom the Lands for the most part belong — we must regret the occasion that gave them such undue influence in the Country and look up to the period, when the Company can with propriety make some permanent Ar=rangement, by which the Malabars may shake off the burthen of these lazy drones and without their Mediation at once settle with the Renters for the fruits of their labour. —

I learn that in the Cultivation of Paddy Grounds, the Malabar who holds the Priviledge often or renders a Brahmins name, is obliged to give this mediator two Colly fanams for each Cotah of land in every Crop - but it is more remarkable in the Grounds for dry Grain where the revenue is received in Money; that the Circar, is used to relinquish one fourth of it to the Brahmins, as representatives of the Village; and as they pretend for their necessary Encouragement to the Cultivation and to defend the Malabar from the oppression of the Moorish Government. -

There may have been a time when this Tax upon the Public was beneficial but it has not now boasted effect - and the two Northern Divisions of this district - Nadoomundalum and Swacase are deplorable proofs to the Contrary - than the due effects of a Collusion between the Brahmins and the Nabobs Managers severely felt - All original settlements between the renters and the Inhabitants are abolished and the whole System of Collection reduced to a scramble - when first I sent the Company's renters to those farms the Brahmin Mahajanums threatened to put a stop to the Cultivation unless we settled with them at a shamefully low rate indeed - to induce them to Cultivate the Crops the renters seemed to Consent, but represented afterwards their enormity and the Mahajanums were brought to a Compromise - As I would wish to prevent similar occurrences in the ensuing year it will be necessary to fix these renters in the Month of May - and to send for the people of [illegible] that the to the Cutcherry, with the Canongoes & the Marams in order to examine into the state of the farms are let.

to the System

and by a Comparison with the old Accounts, equalize and establish the Tribute (and for the present without any alteration in the System) so that the many who have emigrated may return; and the produce of these farms be restored again to the Average Amount of a Lack of Chuckrums.—

The natural attachment that the inhabitant preserves for the Lands of his family, and the Numbers that have returned to the District, now they find there is a power in the Country to protect them, afford me the liveliest hopes of success, so long as we prevent the renters from levying more than the first Tribute from the Mahajanum, and these Brahmins in their turn from exacting beyond the due proportion from the Cultivator.—

(signed) Benjn. Torin

[T]innevelly
24th April 1795.

The Board are sorry to observe the obstinate pertinacity of the Durmasanum Brahmins and though they will always be reluctant in authorizing any punishment yet they think it their duty to check such presumption, as from the Collectors letters appears to be hostile no less to the Security than honor to the Company's Government.
Agreed therefore that Mr. Torin be authorized to inflict such Chastizement, as the case may require, and he shall deem adequate to the offence.

[...]n Hudleston Esqre.
President &ca. Members of the Board of Assumed Revenue.
Gentlemen,
As the Cultivation of the Car Crop for

for the ensuing year is now become the object of attention
I have caused an enquiry to be made into the state of
the aniccutts Tanks & Watercourses of the District, and
have given the necessary orders for the repairs, but
as it will probably fall to the lot of a new set
Renters to enjoy the benefit of these works I have
informed the present farmers that they shall be
reimbursed by their Successors, & have directed the
Conongoes & Naut Curnams to keep an Account of actual
Expences - There are however some Anicuts in the way
of Maramut that may be more profitably undertaken
by the Company as they are of importance to the Country
& not confined to the more casual accidents of the Season
but require from the length of time they have been
neglected to be entirely rebuilt & I do not hesitate to
recommend them to the Board as their Advances will
be so amply repaid - The enclosed List is an Estimate of the
Expense & the Profits to arise from them, which will appear
in the increased rents of the next year if the Board approve
and authorize the works. -

Since I had the honor to recommend to you
some regulations for the better Management of the
Trevelepetore District, a Continual & uncommon fall
of Rain for many days has forced the Banks of 50 or 60
Tanks by the great weight of Water - This must be left
by the Company either in the proposals for the next year
or in the immediate appropriation of a sufficient Sum,
to rebuild & ensure the ensuing Crops I am not able to tell
the precise Amount but as the inhabitants [illegible]
a proportion in the expense I am told 2000 [illegible]
adequate to it - I have always been of opinion [illegible]
Company will find their Account in taking [illegible]
charges entirely upon themselves & as long as the [illegible]
leases of a year only, it is almost indispensable; [illegible]

of the Cultivation which requires that the preparation for the next year be made almost three Months before this has expired - The Profits of the Renters from the produce of the succeeding farms may therefore be said to depend more upon the timely attention of others than on their own Assiduity - & we can hardly expect that the present incumbent would exert himself to the utmost & afford the due encouragement to the Inhabitants. -

It has been a long time a Custom with the Nabob's Manager to exercise an Oppression upon the Public the Profit of which to the Circar, is very disproportionate to the Evil consequences, as you will perceive - The Cash Copper Coinage of the district is a perquisite included in the Custom farm & is valued at 400 Chs. Pr Annm. this arises from the practise of recoining the Cash 3 or 4 times in the year, it was bought up at 96 for a fanam & issued again at 48 under another stamp - a loss for 100 Pr Cent was therefore entailed on the immediate holders of the decried Coin, as the extensive price of the Copper did not amount to 1/4 of the Current value, rather than follow so disgraceful a Custom I had the Cash recoined at the usual time and issued in the value of a 3/4 of a fanam expecting by the remaining 1/4 to defray the Charges & to compensate the Custom Renter it appears however that 2 or 300 Chs. will be still due to him - I have no doubt but the Board will see this measure in such an equitable & indulgent point of view towards the relief of the p[illegible] as to put up with this trifling deduction [illegible] & order that the Cash now in Circulation [illegible] during their Government it is this descrip[illegible] are most in need of our assistance & timely support for on the present occasion as well as in most others of an oppressive nature the burthen is found to be but little felt by the rich, while the lower Class are made to bear the whole weight - This remark is more obvious in a partiality which prevails in this District to the distress of the poor to a most ruinous Degree - Since it has become the Custom to share the Crops with the Cultivators, and to receive the Paddy Revenue in kind - the Circar have reserved or assumed to themselves the Privilege when their proportion shall be more than can be easily sold of dividing the surplus Grain in equal quantities upon every house in the Village, forcing the inhabitants by these means to take it from them, & at an advanced price. This Tax which is called Guddoyam would be little effected an opulent Land holder, but a Potter, Weaver Smith or any poor Wretch who can barely earn a

a livelihood (and certainly cannot afford to eat of the Paddy th[e]
laid at his Door) is obliged to leave his labour, & go in quest of a
purchaser, & after all to dispose of it at a great Discount unab[le]
to fulfill the demand of the Circar, when called upon he eith[er]
flys the Country or gives himself up to the Mercile[ss] Ravages o[f]
the Circar Servants.—

As the receiving the Revenues in Kind is certain[ly]
an indulgence to the Cultivators it is but fair that they only shoul[d]
subject to this inconvenience & the Division of the Surplus instea[d]
being distributed in equal quantity to every House might be mo[re]
equitably disposed of to the Landholders in due proportion to the
Value & Number of their Lands the Oppression, would then cease to
exist, & the grievance if any to these people would fall on those wh[o]
were able to bear it.—

A little objection will of course be made by the Opule[nt]
but the forbearance I have been able to observe already in so[me]
district has encouraged so many hundred of Merchants and
various Industrious People to return from Travancore, that [I]
cannot but recommend the measure to the Board.—

This regulation may be adopted with the new Settle-
-ments for the next year, & as the Consumption of Grain will increa[se]
in proportion to the effect— The evil of Guddoyum, will be foun[d]
to work its own Cure.—

(Signed) Benjn Torin

Tinnevelly 10.th May 1796.

List of Repairs or Maramut

Works	District	Present Expence	Increased Produce
The Annicut at Mahanor ... }			
D° [illegible] & Pellyarcollum ... }	Guyyundum	250 d°	1000 d°
	Tancaushy	350 d°	3000 d°
	Palamcota	400 d°	3000
	District	1000 Ch.^s	Ch.^s 3000 annua[lly]

The Board approve Mr Torins recommendation respecting [the]
Annicuts; for it was always their wish to secure to the Country the be-
-nefit of repairing its Tanks & Water Courses— Agreed therefore to direct tha[t]
the Advances be made from the Company's Treasury & that the Collector
consider it a Government Charge without leaving the present renters
any interference in the matter.—

Resolved also to desire that Mr Torin take particular care
in seeing that this Money is applied to the intended uses, & that he for the m[ore]
Security superintend the work himself as far as may be Convenient with his
other avocations. The Sums thus expended must be included in the Moochu[lka]
of the ensuing year; & the Board have no doubt that the future renters will
readily acquiesce in a Charge, which must so evidently tend to promote their o[wn]
Advantage. By this Arrangement however they do not mean to preclude the Com[pany]
from any Advantages which they ought to derive from the increased value of the
Tinnevelly districts. On the Contrary they think it fair that the Company shoul[d]
receive every profit, which can accrue from these liberal Advances.—

The Board agree that the 2000 Ch.^s according to Mr Torins recomm-
-dation be expended in repairing the Banks of the broken tanks, they readily consent to the

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Political Department.—

Dated the 6th May 1795.—

Para 6 The late Government have in these Paragraphs referred us to their letter of the 28th July 1789 for the use, progress and termination of the expedition in the Shevegunga District In our reply to that Letter on the 19th of May last we expressed our entire disapprobation of the measure itself after a due consideration of all the circumstances under which it was adopted the impression made upon our minds by a perusal of the former papers upon this Subject, naturally occasioned us to seek for further information from those of a Latter period, though we are not in the least surprized that they who could so easily adopt a Measure so repugnant to every principle of Justice, Policy and Humanity should in their last Letters observe a total silence

on

on every subsequent event relating thereto wishing us to consider the General order issued on the 17th June 1789 for the return of the Troops, as the Termination of expedition.—

7th.— We have hitherto formed no erroneous opinion respecting the real object of this expedition. It was not, as at first pretended to crush a rebellion but to effect a revolution, not to restore order to a dependant District but to subjugate a Country yet what was obvious to every one else seems not in the smallest degree to have been perceptible to Mr Holl and his Council. The late General Horne very early suspected some double dealing on the part of the "Nabob" and even the Commander of the Detachment Lieutenant Colonel Stuart in mentioning the loss he had suffered and was likely to suffer confessed at one time that the service in which he was engaged was very unworthy of such a sacrifice being made to it and at another expressed his anxiety to save the lives of good men who deserved a better and more honorable employment. We think it proper here to observe that we have every reason to approve the Conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart in this expedition.—

8th. In our beforementioned Letter of the 19th May we enquired with no small degree of anxiety what was to become of the Widow and descendants of the former

Poligar

Poligar of Shevegunga the Nabob asserts in this Letter to Governor Hollond of the 25th December 17[illegible] that they were under the care of his people in Tripat[illegible] Captain White in a Letter to the Commanding Officer of the Southern Division, has more minutely discribed her Situation and explained what w[illegible] meant by being under the care of the Nabobs peo[illegible] at Tripatore The Ramu who is a Prisoner in "Tripatore I found with her ground daughter the "Heeress of this Country her Relations and attenda[illegible] "in a very deplorable Situation She complained "that She had no allowance from the Circar an[illegible] "that she was selling the Remnant of her Plat[illegible] "and Jewels for subsistance To relieve her im "mediate distress I sent her one hundred Pag[illegible] "which I trust you will cause Government "to reimburse me" this Letter was written seve[illegible] Months after the expulsion of the Murdas and clearly manifests the original purpose of th[illegible] expedition and which all the Subsequent eve[illegible] fully Conferm In order to preserve a Consisten[illegible] at least in their Conduct, the late Government Cen sured this act of humanity in Captain White towards the Ramu as exceedingly inconsistent an[illegible] improper and as tending to excite oposition to the authority

of the Nabobs Government But as we entertain a very different Opinion we derect that you pay to Captain White the sum he sent to the Rannee and give him the earliest information of our approbation of his Conduct.—

9th After the Murdahs were drewen out and the Nabob began to possess himself of the direct management of the Country without any measure having been taken to establish the authority of the Rannee not withstanding the repeated representa[tions] to Government that such a step was absolute[ly] necessary for insuring its tranquility the utmost Confusion among the Inhabitants seems to have insued till at length the revolt became so universa[l] that a very considerable detachment from the Southern Army was derected to march to Sheevagunga in order to restore the tranquility of the province when the attack was made by Tippoo Saib upon the Travancore lines, occasioned its march to be suspended Such appears by the latest period of the records transm[itted] by the late Government/ and we can trace no fresh information from those received by the Houghton/ [to] have been the State of the little Marrawar Countr[y]

whilst

whilst Chinniah Murdah himself, after committing depredations on every side, had proceeded towards the Madura District, for the safety of which General Musgrave appears to be under no small apprehensions Nor are these the only Consequences of this unfortunate expedition, the Polegars in the Vicinity of Madura and Shevagungah were not only conniving at Chinnah Murdah's depredations, but had withheld their usual Tribute, and then appearing to unite in one common Cause to resist the encroachments of the Nabob —

10 In this alarming state of things and considering the hostilities in which we are at present engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, it is difficult at this distance to lay down any specific Rule for your Conduct. In the first instance, it appears to be a Matter of Substantial Justice, to liberate the Rannee and her family, and to restore her to the ostensible Government of the Country and considering the attachment of the Inhabitants to Chinna Murdas which is said to be universal we think, provided he has not acted in the present War, in conjunction with Tippoo, he should be permitted to resume his former functions under conditions that will ensure his fidelity to his Mistress, and the regular payment of the Tribute to the Nabob. Not that we have been able to discover that he has been deficient either in the one or in the other to such a degree as to afford any justification of the violent measures that have been pursued against him by the late Government, Conceiving ourselves bound in honor to see that some such arrangement as we have here suggested be carried into execution, under the Guarantee

of

of the Company, we direct that as soon as Circumstances will admit you consider of the best means of fulfilling our intentions herein. We observe, by your Consultations of the 19th January 1790, that some overtures had been made by the Vakeel of Chinnah Murdah, but as neither the Vakeel's letter nor the answer are entered upon your Proceedings, we are unable to judge of their tendency. We likewise observe that Mr. Holland on the same day reported to the Board that he had strongly recommended it to the Nabob by a mild and Conciliatory Conduct to settle the disturbances in the Marrawar Country, and that the Nabob had assured him he was using every means in his Power for that purpose. If Mr. Holland had observed this line of Conduct upon the first application from the Nabob for the assistance of a Military Force in the Month of March 1789, he would have acted in a Manner much more consistent with the National Character and more agreeable to those principles of lenity and moderation which we wish to see established for the Government of India. Nor probably should we at this time have had occasion to lament the past and to be under apprehensions for the future consequences of this ill fated expedition.

11. We have thus fully expressed to you our opinion upon this subject, but the present situation of affairs in the Carnatic Necessarily calls upon us to give you discretionary Power in the Carrying these our orders into execution, and we confidently rely upon you for the adoption of these Sentiments if the events that may have arisen since donot render it impracticable.

12. What we have suggested above relative to the

means of an amicable adjustment of affairs in the little or Marrawars Country we would have you consider as preparatory to a more extensive arrangement with all the Poligars who are Tributary to the Carnatic We do not discover that there is any unreasonableness in the Idea they have conceived or that it is repugnant to the general principles of Indian Government that they ought to be considered in the light of Tributaries enjoying their own internal customs and Government, subject only to an equal and impartial Taxation the proportion being ascertained the same should be settled by a Formal Agreement between them and the Nabob, the Company being no further a party thereto than as a Mediator to see on the one hand that the Tribute to the Nabob be regularly discharged, and that the Poligars on the other hand be not subject to undue exaction and oppression. We are fortified in the opinion we have here given, by a perusal of the report of the late Committee of Assigned Revenue the 22^{d} June 1785 to which we refer you, and it is an unanswerable argument in favour of a milder system of management for the Poligars that under the assignment, in less than two years, the Company received from them on account of their Stipulated Peshcush and part of past balances near half the Sum which the Nabob collected in eighteen"

A True Extract

Signed George Parry

Ass^{t}. Dep^{y} Secr^{y}

Extract of a letter from Mr. B. Torin
to the Board of revenue
Dated 5th July 1791.

I have the honor to send you enclosed, a
of the advertisement which I have caused to be m
public, for reletting the Farms of Tinnevelly for
the ensuing year. –

As you left the matter to my dis
-tion I delayed for a few days, the better to pu
effect your orders against the Durmosarum
Bramins and I hope you will approve of the
I have adopted to abolish the collusive Cowl, of
Trimolipah moodeliar, as well as the steps I have
since taken to prosecute this disagreeable busin
as soon as the Carr crop for Fusly 1201. was sow
I summoned, the head Bramins to the Cutcher
and once more went over the grounds with the
of their unreasonable conduct, and fully explai
to them the principles upon which you were
Determined to obtain the Circar Dues.

I made them understand that the
money ~~now~~ was become a secondary consideration
with the Company, as the flagrant bad behavi
of the bramins in refusing to settle on the old
system

System and even declining to pay publickly the Nazer they agreed to on the Cowl of Tremolepar left the company no alternative but to insist on their right.

The Bramins heard me with patience but when I proposed to them to yield a point they could not defend and to shew themselves sensible of the benefits of the Company administration by relinquishing at once this uncertain and expensive tenure and to trust to our moderation in a new Settlement General unmeaning answers were all I could ~~obtain~~, and neither argument or menaces could force them to give up an acquisition which they have contrived by bribery and corruption to maintain for 12 years and which they had determined at this Period to render permanent under the Lenity of your Government.

Having so far acquitted myself on the score of negotiation. I proceeded to enforce the measure and told the Bramins

they were now to hear the decision of Government I then caused this adver=-tisement to be read in the public Cutchery and in their presence I ordered the assessment to be made upon them begin=-ning with the Fasly 1199 Ettabar Cawn had settled with them/ tho privately/ for 7000 Chuckrums I directed this sum only should be first collected, at the same time warning the Bramins, that any resistance would be instantly resented by the revenue Troops whom I directed to support the monigars in the collection and to secure, the Country from any alarm by their mischievous combinations, I have applied to Captain Leighton for two Companies of sepoys to be stationed in the heart of the districts under the Command of Lieut. Young, & officers whose prudent and decided conduct I before experienced in the contest with the Bramins at Alvartinovelly.

As you have not taken any steps to support the measure by a communication with the Durbar I am to suppose you did not

approve

approve of any recommendation I must nevertheless a
you that the insinuation contained in Soffier
Cawn's late complaints alluding to the neglect of the
Companys servants in the Cultivation, pointed a
their dispute with the Bramins that they are
countenanced in their disobedience by the Cawn &
the Moodeliar you can easily imagine when you
recur to the private gratuity his Highness managers
were accustomed to receive from them annually on
this score. I have therefore found it necessary to
warn the Renadar against any interference, and
as nothing will restrain the moodeliar I have
came to the resolution to remove him to the
Fort. this step was highly proper many
months ago. but I was always in expectation
of his amendment. he has now openly sent orders
into the Country and not to cultivate his lands &
such is the influence he has established by his
cruelty and oppression when last in power that
the people in General are too obedient to him.

Extract of a letter from Mr. B Torin

Dated 30 July 1796.

In very few days I hope to be able to
inform

inform you that the dispute with the Darmasanum Bramins is finally settled the head people have given up the Contest and have, without punishment or force, signed a declaration to that effect as soon as I have taken this Writing from the representatives of every district I shall have the honor to forward you a Copy of it. —

The good effect from the exemplary measure will I trust be every day more manifest and leave us to approve of that perseverance which alone can conquer their cool phlegmatic obstinacy and uphold at the same time the consistence and lenity of the Company's just administration. —

I am sorry to learn that the Military Establishment so indispensable for

for the protection of this District, is likely to undergo a change in consequence of a late order by Government which as on a former Occasion reduces the 3^d Battalions of revenue troops to two and renders the force in every respect ineffectual at a time when the absence of the army from our own District makes it more requisite.

You were so convinced of this argument at the outset of the assumption as to have the military restored upon the same footing as they were during the assignment, and when this attention was proposed a few months ago - Government

thought

thought proper to suspend the Execution of it. 87

I understand General Medows will thereby be at the Presidency when I have to request you will recommend to the Superior Board to continue the three Battalions in the revenue of Tinnevelly as I cannot answer to you for the safety of the revenue or even a neutral conduct on the part of the numerous Polygars should they be withdrawn.

I was equally concerned to observe that I was equally concerned to observe that I was to be deprived of the services of Captain Dighton who by the orders is removed to the Battalion at Trichinopoly - this Gentleman's knowledge of the Country and of the people - his upright and spirited conduct towards the Polygars have contributed greatly to the support of the Company's

Interests

Interests in that distant "part of the Province" as I hope he will be continued in the Command at Shevu=lapeton - as three Battalions instead of the two lately appointed will doubt=less be fixed for the Tinnevelly dis=trict Captain Dighton may be named to the additional Corps without any other alte=ration in the late orders. -

As the Collector has represented that he cannot be ans=werable to the Board for the safety of the revenue or even as neutral conduct on the part of the numerous Polygars should the Battalions be withdrawn agreed to recommend in the strongest manner that they be Continued at Tinnevelly. -

To William Petrie Esqr.
President &ca. Members of the Board
of Assumed Revenue

Gentlemen

I have the honor to send you the Proposals for the 24 Farms of Tinnevelly and hope they will meet your approbation there is an increase on an Average from 2½ to 3 p Cent and which tho apparently little you will allow to be sufficient, when I inform you many of the Ren[ters] for Phasly 1200 are not likely to make any thing upon their Farms they will be able to make good th[eir] Engagements one or two Excepted and their balance will be inconsiderable — about 3 p Cent will be th[e] Average Profit and none will find an advantag[e] above 5 p Cent except the Calcaud Renter whose Farm is uncommonly profitable and the Rent ought to be increased —

I was sorry to perceive but one Proposal for this Farm, as I do not conceive it beneficial to the Country to continue any Renter in the same district for two years together — and for the obvious reason that the Man would be in-clined to consider it a property and the Candidates in general to believe it was Useless to oppose him I therefore Submit to your Consideration the propriety of removing this Renter to another Farm —

There

There is a letter of the same inconsistency in the proposals as appeared in those for Phasly 1200 and which may be corrected as on the former occasion — the whole are however transmitted for your inspection and if man of notorious bad Character are not Appointed I am of Opinion it is of little consequence on whom the lots shall fall so much are the Renters restricted by the present System of small and frequent Payments and rendered still more binding by the Custom I have observed of insisting on their Collections till the last of the Month is Discharged —

There is one exception in the disposal of the Farms I should wish to recommend and this is in the Districts of Shevelepetow and Shevacasey where I could wish to appoint a manager to receive a stated tribute I am now settling with the Inhabitants rather than run the risk of increasing the Confusion in that part of the Country by giving it up to the inconsiderate Conduct of a Renter —

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most Obedient Servant
(Signed) Benjn. Torin
Collr. of Tinnevelly

Tinnevelly
1. August 1791 —

Minute thereon

Ordered that the Proposals be Lodged in the Office —

Resolved to make the following Selection of Renters for the Tinnevelly District —

As the Collector is of Opinion that the offer made for this District is inadequate to its value, and as Soubaramany Pilly may have some what presumed upon the want of competition, Agreed to direct that in case of his refusal to increase his proposal Mr. Torin publish other advertizement for renting this District tacking care to mention the reason of a Second publication —

Tencaushy — Pandoo Pavala Permaul Chitty the Renter for Fusly 1200 whose offers are not exceeded by any elegible Proposer, —

Nellyambalum — Conary Appoo Pilly as his is the best offer made by any person of Character —

Walldamendalum — As the best Proposer is Since deceased fresh advertizement must be published —

Sevacasey — For the reasons, to which Mr. Torin has assigned, the Board consent to his appointing a Manager —

Punjmahal — To be continued to Paubaram Chitty the Renter for Fusly 1200 as the highest bider is a man of no property or Character —

Palamcotah — To be continued to Ventarr Moodely — Renter for Fusly 1200 —

Durriah Khan who appears the most eligible in point of offer property and Character —

Shevacasey Tetrapah Moodeley who is Recommended as a person of property and ability —

Uppana Royer, who is Recommended as a man of Character and experience —

Shevagunda —

Shrungundrum Trewaddy Pelly for the above Reasons —

Mootoo kistnahs Pelly apore condi=tion of making his offer equal to that of Uppana Royer. —

Mootiah Pelly, because no person recom=mended for character has offered higher terms —

Ismail Raveddin and Puspanadoss the former being Recommended for his Character & property

Coddicolum Chundrum Pelly as his charac=ter is not mentioned with his father the Renter of Vedos gramum or to connapulla the father of Case=mellos Sawmy pelly who is Recommended in the proposal for Shengerruacoil Shungerruacoil, as a man of experience and since property, with whom he should be joined —

Perooviah upon condition of making his offer equal to that of Venkatara Moodely —

Calcheapah Moodely Renter for Purly 1200 upon condition of making his offer equal to that of Vedanackum Pelly —

Comara Saumy Pelly Renter for purly 1200

For the reasons Mr. Torin has urged the Board consent to his appointing a Renter

As Mr. Torin has made no distinction in the Proposals the Board can form no choice —

As Mr. Torin has made no distinction in the offers the Board can form no choice —

Tondavarey Pelly Renter for Purly 1200

Allagambra Pelly Renter for purly 1200

his

his being the highest offer —

Shaik Mohammed Renter for Fusly 1210

The Board think it necessary to observe that they have made the above choice according to the best judgement that could be formed from the very numerous proposals which Mr. Torin has transmitted and they cannot help remarking that he has departed from his usual regularity in Omitting to Accompany the proposals with some distinct Recommendations by which to have guided their Opinion — Should they however have made any election to which the Collector can offer Serious objections —

Resolved to desire that he lose no time in making them known Mean while he must put such of the Renters as are approved in possession of their farms taking care to transmit their amulnamahs for the purpose of having the Company's Seal affixed —

To William Petrie Esqr.

President &ca. Members of the Board of Assumed Revenue

Gentlemen

I have the honor to inclose you the Kistbundy of the Tinnevelly Farms for Fusly 1211 and I hope that the increase upon the Rents of the last Year tho small, will be considered to bear a due proportion to the rising Prosperity of the Province, and to shew undeniable testimony of the

Substantial Benefits derived from the prudent System and moderate exercise of the Company's administration –

The increase in the 6 Farms of Durmopanum, is much larger than the other districts, as it includes the 23000 Chuckrums obtained from the Inhabitants by the partial devision of 3/5 of their Crop – On this Subject I have only to add, that the Car Crop is already cut & devided in many parts of the Districts with the free Consent of the Inhabitants, and so as to prove this acquisition of 1/5th a compleat recovery to the Circar of what had been lost for the Space of 12 Years to the Treasury –

In those Districts where I had the honor to obtain your permission to make repairs of Annicuts and tanks I have been disappointed in the advantages to result from them by the want of Rain – the Works however will be compleated and the Circar will feel the good consequences hereafter. –

Upon Indistegating the accounts of the Nadoomundalum and Sevacarey Districts now united and granted to Ramsawmy under the name of Nadoomundalum – I found it unnecessary to interfere in the Management any further than to limit the Manager in his Collection from the Inhabitants, to a specified Sum on Account of Sornadayum or dry Grain Lands for this purpose the Head Inhabitants were assembled

and

and an agreement entered into for an Assessment proportioned to the impoverished state of the District and under the Stipulation of an increase for two succeeding years by which time the Country will have recovered and be equal to the amount of its accustomed Rents.

This District is valued at 10,0000 Chuckrums ℘ Annum it was last year let for 74,000 and a part of that will be found deficient — The Board there will naturally be surprised that the present Manager should be assessed for 77,000 but it is to be explained to them, that altho the Payments from the Inhabitants are in General more moderate yet the Districts will be upon the whole more productive, from the return of many of the Cultivators to their Lands from the Travancore, and the Confidence of others to quit the Poligar Villages, whether they had retired from the hardships and Oppression of Eliabar Cawns Government — and, as the Poligars influence shall subside the expected increase to 84,000 Chuckrums for Fusly 1212, and 91000 Chuckˢ for Fusly 1213 will be realized in Nadoomundalum —

The Experience of the last year has taught me to make a little variation in the Amount of my Kists and to fix the first in September I could have wished to have brought the last within the Fusly 1211, but such in the delay in the Sales of the Grain and other Payments that I must beg you will indulge me with this remission

in

in point of time – it is to this measure I owe the punctual discharge of last years Engagements, for it is found upon an Estimate of Every Renters Profits, that an equal sum would have been lost in Interest had he been compelled by earlier Payments, and borrowed money to anticipate the natural produce of his Farm –

I have the pleasure to add, many of the Renters have fully acquitted themselves of all demands upon them – and that 3/4 of the August Kist is realized the remainder is coming on daily and altho' the Board will have to wait to the middle of October for a small balance from the Farms of Swacarey Tancaushy, and Allanelloor – yet I will venture to say that no more than 6 or 7 Thousand Chuckrums may be considered as desperate –

I am now to return thanks to the Board for their confidence in the permission granted me to distribute the Farms I made the discharge of the last Kist, the best recommendation for another Farm, and in this – many of them sought to deserve the preference – but Moodoopilly of Naulporum and Comaraswamy of Nedoogramum who were among the fortunate proved the most backward and they have to repent of their folly by seeing their Farms in better hands – Comaradeen is a Man of Property, and of respectable Family – and Comaraswamy Moodely was the Renter of Shevigundum – the

Renter–

Renter of Tancanshy has been succeeded by one you appointed, to the more valuable Farm of Burmadasum, and the latter given to Ramalingu, a very deserving Man and last Renter of Shangernacoil — The late Renter of Alvarten-nevelly is now at Sheviguindum — and a Change has taken place in some of the Farm of Devimoosamum, and Men nominated to the others, who I have reason to think will not disappoint me.

I shall have the honor to answer you relative to the Payment to the Nabobs tomorrow, also on the Subject of the Poligars for the Satisfaction of the Earl Cornwallis —

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient humble Servant

(Signed) Benjn Torin

Coll.^r of Tinnevelly

Tinnevelly
9th September 1791

Listbundy

[…]usbandry for the 23 Farms in the Tinnevelly District

with the

Talookas		Renters	September 1791	October
Calcauda –	[illegible]	Soubramoney Pilly & Meenatchinaut Pilly	1000	2000
Tancaurhy …	Gopaul Row	Durriah Cawn …	500	1500
Nellumbalum	[illegible]	Conaryuppa Pilly …	300	500
Nadoomundalum	[illegible]	Ramaswamy Oyen …	3000	3500
Punjé Mahl	Heri Lall	Pandarum Chetty …	1500	2600
Palamcotah	[illegible]	Vencatasa Moodely …	100	150
Burmedasiam	[illegible]	Ramalingum Pilly …	2000	3500
Shangermaeel	Sham Row	Mootookistna Pilly …	500	2000
Shevagundum	[illegible]	Sevasyelu Moodely …	1000	1500
Alwartinnevelly	Heri Lall	Irwady Pilly …	1000	3500
Tuticoren	[illegible]	Uppana Royen …	500	600
Naulporum	Heri Lall	Comaradien …	300	500
Customs	[illegible]	Reatum Ally …	9900	3300
Attoor	[illegible]	Comaraswamy Moodely …	1000	1500
Pnygundum	[illegible]	Prooven …	500	1000
Tachnelloor .	[illegible]	Meer Hyder …	100	200
Veeragranam	[illegible]	Soubramoney Pilly …	1500	2000
Shivel …	[illegible]	Anundapurbanada Pilly …	1500	2000
Allanelloor .	[illegible]	Anaverdum Pilly & Durjun Sing …	600	1000
Shemmaudavy		Allaganumby Pilly …	1500	2000
Rungasamudrum	[illegible]	Andapermaul Pilly …	1000	1500
Cadaga Nelloor .		Ramaswamy Oyen …	1000	1500
Independent Villages	[illegible]	Shaik Mahomed …	150	150
			30350	38000 4…
		@ 18 per [illegible] S Pag.	1686.. 4	2111.. 4 237…
Extra Revenue		…	"	"

$817067 @ 18 fan.
Star Pag. } 453926.. 4..

19947. 6 @ 8. ... 11082.. ..
Chuckrum 837014. 6 S P. ... 465008.. 4..

as Let by the Collector Mr. B. Torin for July 1201

Extra Revenue

[No]vember	December	Jany 1792	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total	
2500	2500	3500	3500	8000	10,000	12000	12000	15000	13500	85500	.. ..
2000	2000	2500	3500	4000	5500	5500	5500	4000	3500	40000	.. ..
700	700	800	800	1000	1000	1100	1200	1600	1600	11300	.. ..
3500	4000	4500	4500	10500	11500	11500	12000	4500	4000	77000	.. ..
2600	3000	3000	3000	4500	4500	4500	4500	3300	3000	40000	.. ..
150	250	250	250	800	950	1150	1150	950	950	7100	.. ..
3500	4500	5000	5000	6500	7000	8000	800	7000	6000	66000	.. ..
2000	2500	2500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3000	3000	2500	32200	.. ..
2000	3500	3500	3500	3500	4000	4000	4500	3500	3200	37700	.. ..
4000	4500	5500	5500	6000	6500	6500	6500	5000	4000	58500	.. ..
600	600	700	800	1200	1400	1300	1300	1000	1000	11000	.. ..
500	500	500	700	2500	2500	2500	2500	1500	1000	15500	.. ..
3300	3500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500		"	37000	.. ..
1600	2000	2000	2400	2500	2500	2000	2000	2000	1500	22300	.. ..
1000	1000	1000	1500	2500	3000	3000	2500	2500	2000	21500	.. ..
200	200	250	350	700	750	750	750	700	550	5500	.. ..
2400	3500	3500	3500	4500	5000	6000	6500	6500	4130	49030	.. ..
3000	3500	4000	3000	3500	4500	5500	5500	3800	3777	43577	- -
1000	1500	3000	3000	2800	3600	3900	3900	3400	2080	29380	.. ..
2000	3000	3500	3500	4000	4000	5500	6000	4700	3500	43200	.. ..
2000	2000	2500	3000	3500	3500	4500	5000	4000	3580	36080	.. ..
2000	2500	2500	3000	3000	3500	4000	4300	2400	1500	31200	.. ..
200	200	300	300	700	800	900	800	800	800	6000	.. ..
[..]50	51450	59300	62600	83900	94000	102000	103900	81150	67667	817067	.. ..

[..]0 28583..12 32944..16 34777. 28 46611.. 4 52222. 8 56666.. 24 57722. 8 45083 12 37592.28

" " " " " " " " 4947. 6 .

Chuckrums. 83704. 6.

Tinnevelly 12th September 1791

E. E.

(Signed) Benjn. Torin
Collr. of Tinnevelly

Minute-

Minute thereon

The Board are well pleased to observe the rising prosperity of the districts under Mr. Torins Charge from the increase upon the rents of last Year They are also well Satisfied that he has been able to recover so considerable apart of the Sircar rights from the Brahmens of Dermosarum without injury to the Inhabitants.

The Board Approve Mr. Torins Arrangement of Neboomunguluin and Swacarcy, and will always be happy to Support him in every measure calculated to alleviate the distress of the Inhabitant and to increase the prosperity of the Country upon this principle too they Approve the Rent which he has fixed for the Current Year.

To

To William Petrie Esqre.-

President &c. Members of the Board
of assumed Revenue,

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Letter of the 12th requiring from me a statement of the Poligar arrears and informing me of Lord Corn Wallis desire that their dis Obedience may be immediately enquired into-

I wish to express my satisfaction that the Subject of the Tinnavelly Tributaries has been honored with his Lordships notice and that an opportunity is given me of Exhibiting them in a proper point of View that the Company may profit by the Occasion to make these untractable People remember, that the priviledges they enjoy in the limits of their respective Pollums entitle the Circar to an active support from them in time of public Calamity instead of the distrust-ful and pilfering conduct they have observed during the present war-

I must acknowledge however that the Circar Revenue has not materially suffered from them, and that their behaviour upon the whole if Compared to former times has been less flagitious- for what was then done in an open and outrageous Manner, has now been effected in a smaller degree by their cunning and insidiousness, so far has the name of the Company and the increasing prosperity of the War, been felt among them, but it is barely a palliation that they have not avowedly plundered what they are bound to protect

It will be found necessary to consider

them

them not only in regard to their arrears, their assumption
of Lands, and their disobedience in with-holding the required
supplies of Money and Cattle for the purpose of the War:
but with respect to the footing they are to be reduced to
for a Moment, but if we had proved unsuccessful in our
present contest that these people would have been the first
to have benefited by our Misfortunes (as they did last War) and
have proved a rankling and destructive sore in the very heart
of our resources.

As I had the benefit of Mr. Irwins example
before me, and saw the effect of his Moderation and Justice,
I hope you will give me Credit for an adherence to his prin-
-ciples and his Measures, only with this difference, that as
was not to profit by a Military force, but could only remind
them of what they had suffered, and warn them, of what would
follow - so I judged it necessary to be more tenacious of my authority
as I knew if I granted a little much would be taken - I
therefore scrupulously insisted in every thing in the name of
the Company which the Sovereignty of the Nabob and rela-
-tive situation of the Poligar, could warrant I was sure
upon this plan that what I gained would be well earned,
that if they did not relinquish what I demanded they would
not venture to take more - and that if they dared to disregard
all authority, the Company would have good grounds to proceed
upon when opportunity offered to root out the Evil - How far
this plan has succeeded you shall judge by my letters (the
Dates as per Margin) to which I beg leave to refer, and to
the general tenor of the Conduct of the Poligar as it shall
further appear by the following remarks - The Sheviegherry w[...]

Vizt
6 January.
28th February.
1st June.
12th August.
1st Septr.

I

I mention'd to have been the first to submit to my orders -
was to have Surrendered two Pollams he had usurped - One of whic
he restored apparently to the Shatloor, but his influence had
still prevailed in it to the exclusive of the owner the othe
the Putitaven who also held the Companys Cowel, he never
restored - tho' he admitted a Guard into the Fort in the part
of the Company, and in this State Matters remained while ou
army was to the Southward of the Coleroon - when tired of a
interference he thought we could not enforce, tho' fearful to ill
treat the Companys Troops, a party of his peons unarmed, posite
-ly uplifted the Guard and removed them bodily with their
Muskets without the walls - From this, much may be seen of their
insolence and their low-cunning and yet their dread of the Com
-panys vengeance - I have therefore never failed to persist in the
surrender of the Pulitavens Pollum and to keep this as a bond
of contention between us for which the Shevigherry must one day
or other be accountable - as our affairs draw to a conclusion in
the Mysore Country the Poligars become more submissive and
I have lately received a Message from the Shevigherry that the
Pollum shall be given up provided I will not give it to
the Putitaven - I refuse all conditions of Course, and insist
upon the Pollum being given up and the Guards readmitted
I have also taken advantage of this impression and wrote
the Shevigherry to restore all the Circar Inhabitants he had
spirited away from the oppression of the Nabobs managers
and to with-draw all his interference from the Circar village
it would be endless to enter into the particulars of Polygars
disputes I don't imagine his Lordships means to have the
story of every little trick they have passed upon us for their
history

history is made up of these manœuvres. I have however as I before observed a Register of all their faults – but it is impossible to Judge such a fickle unsteady race, by any regular principle; their Character is a compound of contrarity – in matters of business they are liberal, often fair, but naturally deceitful. They would oppose the common Enemy on the frontiers and plunder the Country themselves, and they are daring and timid for they are guilty of the most wanton acts of disobedience and rapacity, yet under some disguise to avert the punishment; they descend to every meanness for an excuse, and they are never to be believed – all the other Poligars to the westward have regulated their conduct by the Sheveghe only that he has paid me one years Peshcush, but that in the hope of obtaining a permission to keep his usurpations.

The Chokumpetty is the next powerful Polygar to the westward he has not yet restored the 400 Cottahs of Paddy nor paid any of his Peshcush. He is in league with Cutbama Naig and his turbulent conduct in regard to the Inhabitants, has been always conformable to that of his confederate and at times very troublesome ina also the Wootmally, who is but little removed from Tinnavelly and has more than once laid the Inhabitants render a contribution – it is not a Month since I made him restore Bonds and Cattle which he had forcibly extorted from the Circar Inhabitants of the Gengagundum Farm, and in all probability, before another month is over he will commit a similar outrage in some other Districts – Thus is the Country continually harrassed by one or the other of them – The Eliapoor Polygar has also proved himself a great Deli-
-quent

Delinquent - as his mal practices have been much of the nature of Wootmaly and have been oftener repeated and no retribution whatever obtained from him - He disregards my orders, and the people I send, to require an explanation of his Misconduct - But the principal and the worst of all, is the young Cattomanaig - I have very fully detailed my proceedings with him in the letter of the 6th of July - The small Forts of arruneolum and Maholy woody I then mentioned, are still in his possession; altho' I have a Guard and a Vackeel at them to support the claim of the Company, and from which two villages he draws as much revenue as the Peshcush he ought, but has not paid to the Company - his behaviour ever since has been a continual round of little robberies exactions and very disrespectful liberties towards the Circar, and to the annoyance of the Inhabitants - He has had the audacity to collect from the Inhabitants a Dushacavel under the name of an annual gratuity for his forbearance from plundering the Country, at the beginning of this year he not only collected it for fusly 1201 but has begun to anticipate it for 1202 by forcing from the people their Cattle and confining their persons when the Board advert to the Duties of these Polygars and know that they enjoy 2/3ds of the produce of their Pollums besides other fees for the protection of the Inhabitants - they will have a just idea of their enormity and of Cattomanaig in particular, against whom I have a very long list of complaints indeed - he is to be attached for some of the Circar Revenue, for altho' I did not encourage the Renters to expect any remission of Kist on this score, yet it is well known many of them have suffered - This Polygar has committed his robberies under such menaces that the Renters could not venture to make

an

an open Complaint against him, the proofs however, are not wanting - nor is he free from open acts of hostility against the Company, such as interrupting us for Months together from cutting Wood for the Garrison store and for opposing the Companys Sepoys in the execution of their Duty - in one of these conflicts his Peons pikes one of the village Guards and 2 Sepoys were killed upon the spot - This violence, I magnified into a high Crime, as I really think public notice ought to be taken of it, for their strength and numbers are so truely formidable that it would be eminently dangerous to our Interests to allow them to spill blood with impunity - The Collarputty, Caudelondy and Nagalapooram Poligars are of Cattama Naig adherents and have been at times very troublesome to the Inhabitants, and disrespectful to the Circar -

In proceeding to pass a determination upon their Conduct, there are many points for the Consideration of the Board - if Government should incline to forgiveness, there is little doubt but on the return of peace, that these tribes will put off all hostility, and the vexations and distressing excursions that now happen daily, will not be heard of again while the Companys administration prevails - that the arrival of two or three Battalions will occasion the peshcush to be paid, the plundered and usurped property in part to be restored, and the deposed Polygars to be reinstated, and all without firing a Musket - but this will be temporary, and last no longer than the continuance of the assumption and the presence of the Detachment - I believe I am well warranted in saying that no principles of good Government can bind these people to order and obedience - Mr. Irwins lenity and justice last assignment, in restoring Catabom Naig and Shevigherry to their Pollums, ought to have made an ever-

lasting

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lasting impression on their minds, of the power and moderation and easy tribute that was taken from them (and it is all we have now demanded) is a convincing proof, that impartial Justice in regard to their payments is not felt by them —

I very much fear that an opposite conduct to what we observed last war will therefore be found necessary, should Government resolve to check this disrespectful spirit, and to secure themselves against the precarious consequences of these predatory incursions during the occasional absence of our Troops - Until some exemplary punishment is inflicted I am confident the Revenues of the Tinnevelly will always be in Danger in proportion to the Circumstances of our armies - for the Polygars only take advantage of our lenity, & conclude, as Catabom Naig and Shevigherry were reinstated, after plundering the whole Country and arrogating to themselves titles and despotic power in the Circar provinces that no very heavy punishment awaits a similar conduct - They little think that Mr Irwin and Colonel Fullarton at that critical time had no alternative but to compromise with them - and that we can now take a lesson from experience and keep them in reserve, till the opportunity is more favorable -

The very loose and corrupt Government exercised by the Nabobs Managers, has afforded them many Occasions to add to their revenues from the Circar Countries - by which the Nabob may be said to cherish an Enemy in the Center of his Dominions, for they no sooner become rich, than their insolence is unbounded - The Board will perceive by the enclosed Bond, and I have taken similar obligations from all the Polygars, that I have prepared them for these resumptions and I have enclosed a List of

such

such recoveries as I think ought to be made from them, there are a few alterations requisite in regard to some of their Tributes which in general is found to be 1/3^d of their Revenue, and we know that to amount to three Lacks above the 60,000 Chs stated to be the Value of their usurpations - During the power of Mahomed Issof Cawn in the Tinnavelly, these Poligars were reduced to the Condition of Common Inhabitants. He deprived them of their Lands forbid them the use of their Matchlocks and Pikes, and ordered every head to be struck off that wore the Poligar Turban - but he did not live long enough to subdue their lawless savage spirit, with the next Manager they contrived to regain their distructive influence and have been in constant Warfare with the Circar ever since. It would take a long time even under a regular Government like the Companys to bring them back to the quiet and useful state, we are told, they formerly were subjected to - when they never took up their Pikes but to oppose the enemy, and Cultivated the grounds in common with the Inhabitants of the Country - The present Government vibrating (as it may be said) between the Nabobs and the Companys authority is no ways favorable to any permanent system nor does it become me to consider it, further than to say I have endeavoured by my conduct towards them to lay a foundation for one, and I am confident if it does not go to the length of humbling the insolence and presumption of the Tributary it will serve to establish the rights and uphold the consequence and respect due to the Circar -

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen, your most Obedient humble Servt
(Signed) Benjn Torin
Collector of Tinnavelly -

Tinnavelly
26th September 1791

Translation of an Obligation given by Varagoona Rama = Vunnyen Polygar of Sheviyberry to Mr. Benjn. Torin Collector of Tin= =navelly District Dated the 12th November 1790 —

I do hereby with my own will and consent pass this Obligation, for paying my Peshcush for my Pollum, the sum of 11000 Chuckrums on account of Fusly 1199, and 11,000 Chuckrs. on account of Fusly 1200, at the under men= =tioned periods — also the Canongoe roosoom and Tallum &c. Fees as it has been Customary in the Companys Government, and to return back the Villages belonging to Shettoor Polygar that I possess — and to conduct myself agreeable to the Companys order, and to submit to the decree that shall be given on arbitration for the Village Ponjuce, and Catatoor belonging to Pooletaven Polygar — also to return back agreeable to the Companys order the Villages &c. that I have possessed myself without trouble or thefts in the District where ever I have the Cawel, and to submit to every thing agreeable to the Companys Order —

22d of	November — 1790	Chuckrs.	11000 —
25th of	January 1791		1800 —
25 of	February		1800 —
25th of	March		1800 —
25 of	April		1800 —
25th of	May		1800 —
25th	June		2000 —
		Chuckrs.	22000

(A true Copy)

(signed) Benjn. Torin
Collr.

Minute thereon —

The Board highly approve Mr. Torins Report upon the Tinnavelly Polygars, and concur in the Sentiments which he has expressed — agreed therefore that a Copy be laid before Government for the information of Lord Cornwallis —

Settlement with the Poligars of Tinnavelly for Fusly 1199 and

Poligars	No.	Pollum	Poligars Names
Shevigherry	1		Varagoonarama Vunneyan
Cllaponam	2		Tateapah Naig
Wootemaly	3		Madurapah Taven
Nadoovacourchy	4		Coottata Taven
Taliven Cottah	5		Indera Talaven
Sorenda	6		Saule Talaven
Cadamboor	7		Tedy Talaven
Singumpatty	8		Nulla Coolly
Wooread	9		Chatorogen
Maniachy	10		Chota Talaven
Pandalumcourchy	11		Catabum Naig
Charumpunky	12		Andoocundoo Vunneyen
Malemondy	13		Punja Naig
Naigalaporum	14		Crapah Naig
Caudelcody	15		Seremul Naig
Attengherry	16		Peddena Naig
Munnar Cottah	17		Chinnum Naig
Pauvaly	18		Avalapah Naig
Alegapoory	19		Reddycoody Vunneyen
Jollapatty	20		Gachellapa Naig
Collarpatty	21		Calingada Gounden
Chocumpatty	22		Chinnanurya Taven
Sauptoor	23		Conima Naig
Saudoor	24		Goolapa Naig
Yelmurey	25		Cnachinnama Naig
Chinnalgoody	26		Pottapah Naig
Cotattoor	27		Annechy Naig
Paroor	28		Tomiechy Naig
Shatoor	29		Trevennada Taven
Avdiah porum	[illegible]		Pule Talaven
Gollen Gundum	30		Vanda Taven

Tinnavelly
25th Septemb

1200. Shewing the Sums Received and the Balance due. —

Parishes settled on account of Feby 1799			Parishes settled on account of Feby 1800			Total Settlement			Money Collected by Mr. Tonn			Balance		
Chs	£	C	Chs	£	C	Chs	£	C	Chs	£	C	Chs	£	C
11176	"	.	11176	"	.	22352	"	"	11176	"	"	11176	"	.
11176	.	.	11176	"	.	22352	"	"	4853	8	-	17498	2	.
8128	.	.	8128	"	"	16256	"	"	7335	5	12	8920	4	3[illegible]
1574	8	"	1574	8	"	3149	6	"	637	5	"	2512	1	.
609	6	"	609	6	..	1219	2	.	1006	8	"	212	4	"
508	"	"	508	"	"	1016	"	"	383	9	"	632	1	"
1016	.	.	1016	.	.	2032	"	"	536	6	24	1495	9	24
314	"	.	314	"	.	628	"	"	489	1	.	138	9	"
304	8	"	304	8	..	609	6	"	292	5	"	317	1	.
1016	.	.	1016	"	"	2032	"	.	698	4	12	1333	5	3[illegible]
11176	.	.	11176	"	"	22352	"	"	......			22352	"	.
6096	"	.	6096	"	.	12192	.	.	1243	"	"	10949	"	"
1016	.	.	1016	"	"	2032	.	"	266	"	"	1766	"	.
6604	"	"	6604	"	.	13208	"	.	1081	3	30	12126	6	1[illegible]
1320	8	.	1320	8	.	2641	6	.	695	1	30	1946	4	1[illegible]
1727	2	.	1727	2	-	3454	4	.	469	2	.	2985	2	.
2540	"	.	2540	..		5080	"	"	1300	"	12	3779	9	30
1168	4	.	1168	4	.	2336	8	"	673	9	"	1662	9	.
108	7	.	108	7	.	617	4	.	108	7	"	108	7	.
1168	5	.	1168	5	.	2337	.	.	659	8	45	1677	1	3
6604	"	.	6604	.	.	13208	.	"	1855	"	36	11352	9	12
6604	"	.	6604	.	.	13208	"	"	......			13208	"	.
5791	2	.	5791	2	-	11582	4	.	336	6	"	11245	8	.
1930	4	.	1930	4	.	3860	8	"	564	5	24	3296	2	24
1016	.	"	1016	"	.	2032	"	"	482	1	"	1549	9	.
1696	5	"	1696	5	..	3393	"	"	......			3393	"	"
1016	"	.	1016	"	"	2032	"	"	438	7	...	1593	3	.
"	"	.	3332	5	.	3332	5	"	1250	"	"	2082	5	"
"	"	"	5080	"	.	5080	"	"	1101	9	6	3978	"	4
"	"	.	1224	3	.	1224	3	"	......			1224	3	.
"	.	.	365	8	.	365	8	.	248	1	.	117	7	.
[illegible]2406	9	.	103409	5	.	196816	4	.	40184	4	39	156631	9	9

1951 C. C. &c. (Signed) Benjn. Tonn,
Collector

List of assumptions Usurpations and Plunder made by the Poligars of Tinnavelly from the Circar Lands from the Revenue and from the Pollams of each other—

Poligars Pollums	Poligars Names	annual produce of Circar Villages assumed from Fusly 1177 — Chk.	f	C	Annual produce of Circar lands from Fusly 1177 — Chk.	f	C	Annual produce of Destcawel taken from the Poligar Shares from Fusly 1177 — Chk.	f	C	Total — Chk.	f	C	Annual Revenue of Pollams taken by one Poligar from another — Chk.	f	C	Cattle and Grain &c. plundered in the Country in Fusly 1206 — Chk.	f	C
Pandalum Courchy	Catabum Naig	19625	"	"	3240	"	"	11897	3	"	34762	3	"	"	"	"	2830	4	24
Shevigherry	Varagoorama Vunneyen	7347	3	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	7347	3	36	5578	7	24	20	"	"
Ulaporam	Ettiapah Naig	168	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	168	8	"	"	"	"	1980	5	"
Nootemaly	Madurapa Taven	10313	7	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	10313	7	24	"	"	"	446	"	"
Ulyarum Punny	Andoodundoo Vunneyen	130	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	130	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vadagaveurchy	Coottala Taven	227	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	227	6	"	"	"	"	25	"	"
Talaven Cottah	Indera Talaven	84	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	84	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"
Alagapoory	Reddy Coody Vunneyon	84			"	"	"	"	"	"	84	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Uunnachy	Choca Talaven	303	7	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	303	7	24	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shokumputty	Chinnanunjah Taven	3000	"	"	2950	"	"	"	"	"	5950	"	"	"	"	"	1180	8	"
Ottengherry	Peddena Naig	61	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	61	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goldolcoody	Sermul Naig	250	"	"	701	5	"	"	"	"	951	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ullanputty	Calengada Gounden	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
[illegible]roor	Tomichy Naig	656	8	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	656	8	36	"	"	"	50	"	"
Nagalaporam	Carapah Naig	141	7	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	141	7	24	"	"	"	300	"	"
Urupatoor	Comme Naig	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5000	"	"	"	"	"
Paramboor	Raby Talaven	"	"	"	150	"	"	"	"	"	150	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		42494	1	"	7041	5	"	11897	3	"	61432	9	"	10578	7	24	6842	2	24

Tinnavelly 25th September 1795 C. C. Tr. (Signed) Benjn. Torin
Collector Translation

To William Petre Esqr.
President and Members of the Board of
Assumed Revenue

Gentlemen

I

In my last I had the honor to inform you that I had written to the Shevegurry Poligar in consequence of his attack upon Shattoor and that I had demanded the Fort and Pollum on account of the Circar — I think it proper to send you the answer although the reasons are no better for such an act, than those supposed to be urged by the wolf for killing the Lamb, and the Justness of this allusion is confirmed by all my enquiries and by the Extract inclosed from Captain Dighton who Commands in that quarter and is well acquainted with the Character and misconduct of the Poligars. —

I cannot give into the belief that the Shattoor Poligaur was at all active in the confederacy alluded to by Shevegurry nor do I believe it ever existed but in the Exasperated mind of Suncralingum who was lately his Cavel Managaur having enriched himself in that office became an object of plunder to the Shevegurry but was lucky in Effecting his Escape — The Board will observe that even the Shevegurrys letter does not accuse the Shattoor of instigating his neighbours — He only grounds his proof on letters that were written to him by Golapaunaig and Sancralingum That Sancraligum is actively employed I know because he sent me a proposal to assist the Circar against the Shevegurry The Board will be surprised to read the Shevegurrys artful detail when I tell them He is personally known to me and has

barely

barely the common faculties of human nature — an ignorant obstinate savage with a shrewd malabar or worthless Bramin at his Elbow to speak for him on the Common business of his Pollam. It is from these vile agents that most of the evils we feel from the Poligars arise they are intrusted with the management of their Pollams and being responsible only to the Poligar their object is to flatter him with Ideas of his importance and their own utility under no apprehensions from the Circar they encourage their Principal to take advantage of every opportunity to enrich himself and when call upon by the Collector to desist they are always at hand febricate their Specious excuses — regardless of truth and every other consideration a flat denial of the most positive facts serves with them for an ample refre-tation of the most serious charges — Human reason cannot contend with such a two Headed monster and the principles of our administration founded on moderation and Justice feel at once devested of their power — so much has the loose government of the Nabob incouraged them in this wretched but Succesful Policy, and to such a length the they carry it that I almost despair of impressing the Board with a Just idea of the Poligars character. the depravity and Subberfuages they are capable of Cullaboma naig is a youth of equal incapacity with the Shevegunry with less experience but inflated with ideas suitable to a powerful Rajah he too is under the influence of a malabar who has been brought up in his Pollam and who has ability and inclination to subdue the whole districts. —

The cruelties to which the Inhabitants are daily exposed obleges me to accompany this letter with some of the Caungoes &c. reports from the districts — as they may

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chance to make up for the deficiency of my representation by placing the sufferings of the People in a more obvious point of view they will shew you the manner in which the Poligars proceed and that the danger begins to threaten the Circar Revenue aswell as the helpless individual — not but upon a full consideration of the subject this difference would lose the distinction and loss of the Inhabitant be found a loss to the Circar. —

I am the more solicitous that you should peruse these, and consider them as the casualties of the day in the hope that no mistaken idea of a partial Influence prevailing at this Station for or against the Poligars, may deter Government from immediately taking effectual measures to put a Stop to these real and serious evils. —

I would wish to have it understood that so various are the interests of the People employed so many and so respectable the Cutcherry of Circar servants and so public the proceedings that it is not possible for any private views to prevail without my discovery in a Matter that concerns the whole Province, and in which Every one is suffering, and I hope my attention to the other parts of the revenue, that have been so punctually realized and hold a proportion of 9 to 1 to the Polygars Tribute is a sufficient proof of my Vigilance. —

Only take a retrospect of the Condition of these Polygars for many years back, and you will find that even the safety of the Circar Revenue during a war is unusual, and that only the Companyes interference could have preserved it for these last two Years that the Plunder of the Inhabitants has Ever been the Consequence when the Polygars were left without Controul - and that the presence of the Troops again can alone put a stop to it - Had Exemplary punishments followed their former misconduct - the present Evils might not now be felt but a different System has

has invariably been followed by the Nabob, and Except in one instance when His manager summoned them on the faith of His Cowle, and treacherously broke it to en-trap a few of the most refractory, I know of no steps that have Ever been taken by His Highness to punish, many detachments have been sent of his own and the Companys Troops, but none have ever proceded with that perseverance and Vigor to make a lasting impression on the minds of the Polygars - The detachments conducted by His or Highnesses Fouzedars, have been Ever rendered abortive - whether to impute it to a want of that patience, firmness, and consistency, so necessary with such wild and irregular People, or to Corruption, and venality, I cannot pronounce, but one I may safely say it is very long since they received so severe a Check as when Mr. Irwin brought Colonel Fullarton against them, and through the good Effects of that Step was felt during the Assignment, yet the Troops were recalled and the Example left incomplete - still they may be supposed to hold it in remembrance by the scrupulous distinction they have till lately made, in their depredations between the Property of the Circar & the Inhabitant As its their Custom to plunder so has it become usual with them to look for a Detachment, the Board have frequently promised me the Earliest supp... and have not failed to threaten the Polygars on the strength of it. By these means I have preserved till lately the public Revenues and the Company's Credit. But now Every body reports and the Polygars seem to believe, that the Company's administration is short to cease, and in any Event that more money is the best Security to them against every Contengency - they have in consequence Once more dispossessed their Peons throughout the Villages and the Inhabitants

from

from all Quarters come running in for Protection — The
Renters of Punjemahl and Tancaushy declare they canno[t]
go on with their Collections, and you will see by the enclos[ed]
reports they can hardly consider their persons in safety —
Hitherto a Letter written to a Polygar, produced an Excu[se]
for his Conduct, but the Chocumpetty in Contempt of all
authority, refuses to receive any —

It is become a very unpleasant task to attend the Cutcherry, for to take an account of the depre-
-dation is the only redress and Consolation I can afford the
Complainants, and I must say I think it but Justice to
the Nabob to declare that in giving him back the Coun[try]
you must recommend a Force to be granted to resta-
-blish his Authority and restore the District to order
and tranquility. Last night a party of Polygars entered
the Town of Tinnavelly and stationing Peons at the end
of the Street they Entered the House of a wealthy Inha-
-bitant and cutt off Ears of the Family and plundered
them of all they were worth — This outrage is so unusua[l]
that the Inhabitants are greatly alarmed although
it appears to me to be more the work of private Enmi[ty]
and revenge, than to proceed from the general spirit of
rapine the Polygars are at present infected with

yet its tendency is of so flagrant and
unprecedented a kind that I cannot be surprised at the
Apprehensions of the People, who have hitherto in all —
situation of Affairs, Considered themselves in safety an[d]
indeed found protection in Tinnevelly, though it is an
Open Town — I have in consequence desired Colonel Bla[ck]
to send a Company or two of Regulars to quiet the mind[s]
of the People, and shall draw in two or three Companies
of Revenue Troops from the Villages, and as the Cutchery
and Treasury is situated in Tinnevelly where there
is at present a Considerable Balance of Cash — If any

furt[her]

further disturbance takes place I shall not hesitate to remove the Treasury to the Fort but to do it at present would greatly increase the fears of the People and I am under no apprehension myself for it is safety.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Tinnevelly
19th June 1792

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) Benjn. Torrin
Coll

Translation of an Ola Written to Shevagerry Poly.
Dated 1st June 1792 -

Having received Intelligence that you have been to Shatoor Pollam and killed Truvennada Tavem with his Mother &ca. and taken Possession of his Pollam —

I have to tell you that as you have committed such an Act to ward a Man, who has been under the Company's Cowl that you may Expect to be punished in the same manner, and I order you immediately upon the receipt of this to deliver the Shatoor Pollam, to the Circar Servants since there is now no Polygar to keep it -

Translation of an Answer Written by Shevagerry Polygar - Dated 7th June 1792 -

I have had the honor of receiving y Order, with the Contents that I have killed the Shatoor Polygar, and taken Possession of his Pollam, and inconsequence of this ordering me to deliver over the said Pollam to the Circar Servants -

The Shatoor Polygar for these five or six Months past has been constantly troublesome, vizt. by taking away my Sheep as they return fro feeding

fuding Stealing my Cattle, Cutting the Grain of my Pady Lands, and taking the Coconuts and Green Plants from my Tope — Upon this his bad Conduct I have always traced the proof of the theft into his Pollam and the thief proved to him, he never allowed my cavilcars to go within his door, but sent a back message refusing to return the property Stolen, more over He sends message and Oalies to Sungurlingum (who is not my friend and lives in Goolapah naigs Pollam) to get the Peons of Toomniche naig Goolapah naig to Shatoor with with the Peons of Cuttabom naig and Afterwards to make a war Against me - Thus my People have found out and brought me the Oalie that is written to Shatoor from Goolapah naigs Pollam, I have upon this sent message to Shatoor that it is not proper to make these prepa=rations against me, but he never ceased and was sending Oalies to Cut Boumnah and to the Mother at Tennevelly of the above preparations - For this purpose Oalies are sent again from Goolapah naigs to Shatoor that Sungurlingums Brother should come down to Shatoor shortly with some Peons, first for the above preparation, this Oalies my People found also & brought to me — you will know the truth of this If you enquire from the People at Rajin Pollam and Shevelpettoor upon such constant trouble I have sent 2 or 300 Peons to Shatoor to demand the Property Stolen The Truumnada Taven and his Peons came out and war and my Peons, have strongly Attacked them when he and his People have run back to their Fort - In the course of this action about 10 Peons of mine killed as well as on the other party when Truumnada Taven was killed by

by a shot from the Ferilock -

Immediately the Pollam is left to his Brothers' son and other relations that were left in the Fort I have not taken it.—

When I behaved to your pleasure, Shatoor Polegar thought of injuring me, and as the Proverb said that the Treatchery of one towards another falls to himself so Shatoor has suffered— I have only the bad name and the loss of Circar ple[asure] However, I trust your favor Entirely and you will be pleased to protect me Accordingly.—

(signed) B. Torein

Extract of a letter from Captain Charles Dighton dated 14th June 1792—

I have perused the translation of the Shevagurree's answer to your demand, and can with safety declare the attack on Shatoor, was commenced by him, although I see he there asserts, that the Peons belonging to Shatoor came out, and began the quarrel, so far from that being the Case; had they ever been Assembled, he could not possibly have carried the Fort as they did—

As to the many insults and trivial complaints, He alledges against the Shatoor man from all the information I can obtain, they are without foundation on the contrary I am led to believe the Shavaguny's people gave great moles-tation to their Neighbour:—

But in respect to the principal Accusation, His entriguing with the Shavaguni

Enemies

Enemies) there is no such thing as learning the truth
ask who you will in this part of the Country, and they
will inform you, (if they dare to speake) as their incl-
-nation leads them, without looking to the merits of
the affair for the whole Country is divided into par
some families in favor of the Shevagurry. others attac
themselves to Shatoor - However from the Spirit of
Intrigue that universally prevails among the Polleg
I can easily believe something of that nature has
been going on between Sancalingam (assisted by
the others he mentions) and the Shatoor man, fo
Sancalingam I know to be an infernal plotter -
you may rely in it the nephew is not in possession of th
Pollam, nor any person belonging to the man that is
Killed, the Child and it's mother are at this moment
prisoners at Shevagurry -

(A true Copy)

(Signed) B. Torin
Collr.

From Sir J. Shore
Governor General

To His Highness
The Nawaub of Arcot

I have had the honor to receive your Highness's two letters dated 29.th Rubby ul Owal - 1210 / 13.th October / and 17.th Rubbee ul Sannee / 21.st October) recapitulate those received 30.th October and 11.th November with the papers accompanying the latter.

I have already expressed to your Highness the affliction which I exprienced on the death of your Highly respected Father, and have now the honor to reply to the letters above acknowledged.

It is a matter of real concern to me to learn from your Highness, that any additional uneasiness, should have occurred since the decease of your Revered Father, the affliction under which you labour may have represented objects in an unfavorable point of view, and which will assume a different complexion as the affliction is removed.

I need not explain to you the high respect and Esteem which I ever entertained for your Father, or the happiness which I felt in being

being considered by him as his Friend, sincerity is the foundation of Friendship, and my correspondence and connection with his Highness were ever regulated by this principle confident that although truth might not at all times be agreeable to him, its language could never displease, and that knowing my regard for his welfare and true Interests, he would consider the sincerity of my language as a proof of my regard.

In conformity to the Laws of succession the Will of your respected Father, and the Treaties between him and the Company, you have now succeeded to that Dignity which he held, and as at this time the Poignancy of your affliction must diminished, I shall in obedience to the dictates of that Friendship and regard which I profess for you, communicate my sentiments freely and fully to you, in the confidence that you will weigh them with Candour and deliberation, and with every favorable disposition. -

In the first place it is my earnest wish and recommendation, that the most Cor-dial Intercourse should constantly subsist between your Highness and the representative of the

Company

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Company your Friends and Allies, If that confidence to which they are intitled upon every principle, be transferred to others, it must prove the source of great Embarrassments, and much future Inconveniences to both, and whatever respect I entertain for the Wisdom and Penetration of your Highness, it is no reflection to say that under such Circumstances you cannot always guard against the interested suggestions of Individuals, or the ill consequences resulting from an attention to them. The observation is founded upon general experience, but the peculiar situation of your Highness, gives it force and application which your own good sense and reflection I am convinced will admit.

On perusing the correspondence between your Highness and the right Honble the President of Fort St. George I think it incumbent upon me to acknowledge, that althoug I might have deferred the Communication of the Propositions which he made to your Highness until the Abatement of your affliction for the irreparable loss you have sustained I am upon

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the maturest reflection convinced, that the arrangement proposed by him was really calcu-lated to promote your personal ease and happiness the prosperity of your Country and that of your su[bjects] and the Company that your dignity could have suffered no abatement by it, and the voluntary a[nd] generous Relinquishment of what you are by Trea[ty] entitled to hold, would have been received by the Company with every acknowledgment due to th[is] proof of your Friendship and regard for them. If [in] the replies of your Highness to the propositions of Lord Hobart, I had observed any arguments stated for with holding your acquiescence I should have thought it my duty to consider them with the most dispassionate attention, as I we[ll] shall whatever you are pleased to write, or if I ha[d] observed that your Highness's Interests would be injured by your consent, that your Revenues woul[d] be diminished by it, or that the arrangements for the liquidation of the debts provided for by the Treaty with Lord Cornwallis were liable to be affected by it, I should, with equal Candour ha[ve] Communicated my sentiments to Lord Hobart, who

who would have been happy himself to correct propositions having such a Tendency. but in truth the objections of your Highness are only expressive of your reluctance to comply, and although I feel a real concern in combating objections foun[ded] upon the personal feelings of your Highness, I cannot avoid it without a sacrifice of that regard which I profess for your Interests.

I could have wished therefore that your Highness had condescended to state in what respect the propositions of his Lordship were contrary to your Interests, your reputation, or your dignity, or how a compliance with them could tend to disgrace you. the propositions which I have again, and again, attentively perused convey tome a very different impression. It cannot be denied that great abuses and depredations have long prevailed in the Southern Countries, and whilst policy points out the necessity of redressing them I should hope to find an advocate for it in the humanity of your Highness, to protect the helpless, and relieve the oppressed, are your Highness will know the primary duties

of

of Sovereignty and whilst the arrangement proposed had these objects in view, by the Establishment of due regulation and system, it consulted your Interests by securing to your Highness any surplus that might arise from the Revenues of those Provinces, after providing for the discharge of the stipulated sum of Pagodas six Lacs thirty five thousand (635,000 Pag^s.) and the Expence of Management. In short it proposed nothing more than a deligation of that Control and superintendance the abuse of which has often produced great Embarrassment to your Highness and real distress to your subjects.

The publication of the Supremacy of the Company's authority over the Poligars, a second object of the proposed arrangement, was as Lord Hobart justly observed to your Highness a point of form only, but of so much Importance to the Establishment of due order and regulation amongst the Turbulent Inhabitants of those Districts, that I confess I should have expected your Highness's ready acquiescence in a proposition which required so little whilst it involved such extensive utility.

I

I shall not recapitulate the substance of the several propositions in the new Treaty or the arguments of the Right Honble President in support of them, I have the fullest confidence that the Communication of my sentiments will induce you to reconsider them with candour and attention, not without hope also that a reconsideration will shew you that any alarms which you may have entertained from giving your acquiescence to the Treaty, are groundless that your Interests may be promoted by it but cannot be injured, that your Dignity will suffer no diminution that your reputation cannot be affected and that the Company will receive your acquiescence as a solid proof of your Friendship and regard for them, as well as Evidence of the just sense which you have formed of your true Interests - but if any doubts or objections should remain on your mind I have only to request that you will detail them to me, or to the Right Honble Lord Hobart, and that you will Communicate with him personally and freely on the subject. before this letter can

reach

reach your Highness the Established period of Ceremonial will be elapsed and your mind relieved from the weight of affliction, will be in a condition to consider the terms of it.—

I will know the obligations which connect your Highness with the Company, and the Rights to which you are entitled under them, and nothing can be farther from my Inclination or intention than to invade those rights, and it certainly is in your Highness's option to enter into any new Treaty or agreement or not. the representatives of the Company propose it as conducive, and important to your Interest and those of the Company, and it would I confess be highly gratifying to me to be able to prevail upon your highness, I should esteem it a particular mark of your Highness's Consideration for me, as well as of your regard for those Interests which I have the honour to Superintend, and I Doubt not but I should be able to remove any apparent objections which you may entertain to the propositions for the Treaty made to you by

by Lord Hobart, if you will favour me with the Communication of them, at all events I beg your Highness will ever consider me as your sincere friend, and Communicate frequently the news of your Welfare.

a true copy
(signed) N. B. Edmonstone
P. T.

A true copy
(signed) J. H. Harington
Sub Secry

From the Madras Govt. Political Department 135

to

To the Honorable Sir John Shore Bart.
Governor General in Council
at Fort William

Hon'ble Sir,

We had the honor of receiving your letter of the 30th Ultimo inclosing the copy of a letter addressed by the Governor General to the Nabob the original of which has been delivered to his Highness.

Our President is desirous that you should be informed that every argument of a conciliatory nature was used by him to induce his Highness to acquiesce in a modification of the Treaty of 1792 previous to the communication of that address, which the Supreme Board have been pleased to disapprove. Lord Hobart waited upon his Highness at his own request, three days after the death of his Father, and having the most undoubted information that interested and designing Individuals were preparing his mind for the rejection of any proposition which

which might be made to his Highness, our President acquainted him, that so soon as he could receive a communication on the Subject of a new arrangement which his own, as well as the Company's Interest clearly pointed out he should wish to have an opportunity of Submitting it to his Highness's Consideration.

The Nabob instantly desired that our President's Private Secretary might wait upon him for the express purpose of conveying his Sentiments upon it: and therefore the early discussion arose entirely from his Highness's disposition to enter into it, at the very first moment that he knew from authority, any thing was in Contemplation.

Arguments of persuation alone, addressed to a man avowedly under the influence of others, in order to prevail upon him to relinquish power, which they are permitted to abuse for their personal advantage, however preferable to any other mode of proceeding, would not be likely, in our opinion to Effect their object. His Fathers will, and Lord Cornwallis's Treaty, constitute the ostensible foundation of the Nabobs refusal. The manner in which

which the refusal is urged we must confess, appears to us rather extraordinary when it is recollected that the particular obligation his Highness is personally under to the Company arises from the dependence he had on their support to set aside a will formerly made by his Father in favor of his next Brother, the Ameer, and that Lord Cornwallis's treaty was conceded as a relief to the late Nabob, from the pecuniary provisions of that of Sir Archibald Campbell whereby it is evident that his Highness had little respect for the late Nabobs will, when it was likely to prove disadvantageous to him, and that he has the example of the Company's acquiescence even in the alteration of a treaty (a modification is all that is now desired) which it was found injurious to the Interests of his Father.-

We can have no doubt, that a concurrence of Sentiment in the two Governments, must have weight with the Nabob but we are afraid that so long as his Highness is assured that he has nothing to apprehend from a refusal we can look to

no

no change in his present determination.

We do not believe that any doubt can be entertained of the claim for the payment of the new Cavalry Debt. It is on account of money actually paid from the Company's Treasury, for which they are in possession of his Highness's Bonds, and it is because it does not appear to have been in any shape affected by the treaty of 1792, that we consider the Company entitled to demand its immediate discharge, and we did not, as truth been stated, (we conceive by mistake) in your letter of the 30th Ultimo, propose the assumption of any part of the Tinnevelly Country, because that Country is included in the treaty of 1792 as Security for the Kists. but we proposed the assumption of a district (the Southern Division of the Arcot province) not included in that treaty, under an idea that it might be deemed liable to answer to indisputable a demand.

It was to resort to no other means but persuasion to urge the Nabob to liquidate the new Cavalry debt, on the score of the pressing exigencies of our Government, it would be (at least as far as example warrants the opinion) we

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we fear of no avail. There is not an instance per:haps to be found on the Company's records, amidst their greatest distresses, where any thing like a disposition to afford relief, has are been shewn by the Nabob of the Carnatic. On the occasion of the late assumption, when war had been de:clared for some months against Tippoo Sultaun and when the Funds of this Government were known to be totally inadequate to the prosecution of it, with any probability of Success, a total fai:lure even in the Nabob's ordinary payments took place, nor could any arguments of per:suasion, force from his Highness a single Pagoda. - It is not therefore we presume at all likely that such arguments would make the smallest impression at present, and we are the more inclined to this opinion from the uniform tenor of his conduct since he ascended the musnud. -

We are wholly without the means of ascertaining whether the Nabob be in possession of a sum equal to the discharge of the Cavalry debt, from the accumulations of his Father - such information could only be

be obtained from himself, and nothing can be more improbable than that he should make a voluntary discovery, when he cannot but know that a disclosure of the kind would subject him to a repetition of the demand for the immediate liquidation of the debt.--

We are too well convinced of our Duty to act in obedience to the orders of the Supreme Board, to have any hesitation in the part we are to take when they are pleased to communicate them. but we cannot subscribe to the opinion that the Equity and Policy of insisting upon the immediate liquidation of the new Cavalry debt is questionable. We consider the Equity of it indisputable from the justice of the Demand and as stated in a former part of this letter it never struck us that the Policy of it could be doubted, when our pecuniary exigences are acknowledged, when the Nabob's ability to discharge it must be greater now than at any future period, and when it might be the means of forcing him to acquiesce in the arrangement for the modification of Lord Cornwallis's Treaty, on which

is so essentially necessary to the Interests of the Carnatic.—

Our President thinks it advisable to apprize the Supreme Board, that he looks upon the possession of the Fort of Chandernagherry by the Company's Troops, as a measure of great importance to the Security of our possessions, and indispensably necessary towards the object the Court of Directors have recently ordered us to pursue, with respect to the Polygars.—

Whilst the Nabob's authority over Rajahs of Calastry, Vencatghirry and Bomrauze was upheld, some name might have been found for suffering him to remain in the possession of that Fortress, and it was probably upon that ground, that Lord Cornwallis permitted it. at present there can be none whilst on the other hand, it has become absolutely necessary that it should be garrisoned by our Troops, as a check upon these Polygars, and on account of its frontier situation. It Commands one of the Passes into

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the Carnatic from the Cudapah and Gurru-
:mandah Provinces the former belonging to the
Nizam, and the latter to Tippoo Sultaun - and
if the plan some time since in agitation at the
Soubahs court of stationing Raymond's Corps
on that Frontier, be carried into Effect, we
need not point out to you the impolicy and
danger that might be the consequence of hav-
:ing Chandernagherry in the hands of a Native
officer, not subjected to our authority, and
who might be open to treaching, or prove de-
:ficient in resolution to maintain the place. .

Previous to the war of 1780
Hyder ally had purchased the Killedarships
of all the Frontier Forts of the Carnatic the
consequence of which was that several of them
surrendered on the approach of his army - and
even the important Fortress of Vellore was alone
saved by the vigilance of Colonel Lang who
fortunately discovered in time the treachery
of the Killedar.

The venality and intrigue
of his Highness's Government suggest the
apprehension of a similar Circumstance at
Chandernagherry

From Sir John Shore
Governor General

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart
Governor in Council
at
Fort St. George

Pol despns

My Lord,

Para 1 ..... We have had the honor to receive your dispatches of the 4th December last, and your reply of the 22nd of the same Month to our Letter of the 30th November on the subject of your Proceedings consequent to the death of His Highness the Nabob of Arcot.

2 The little prospect of even a partial attainment of the objects which those Proceedings, or our Instructions of the 28th October on the event that led to them, had in view added to other circumstances, have in some degree operated to prevent an earlier Communication of our final Sentiments on the Subject; but We shall not disavow that the delay has been partly owing to a reluctance to express our Opinion on measures which we could not approve.

3 Admitting the Evils of a divided Government; the pernicious effects of Durbar Influence and Intrigue; the Embarrassments to the Nabob and to the Company, from the

Usurious

Usurious System of Loans and Assignment
upon his Country, and the ruinous consequen
attending it to the Subjects of His Highness; w
could not but be equally anxious with you, f
the Introduction of such an Arrangement for
future Administration of the Carnatic, as mig
lay the foundation of its improvement and
prosperity—

4 But it was likewise obvious, that
the attainment of this object depended on the
concurrence of the New Nabob, who, under the
Solemn obligations of a Treaty, had succeeded t
the Rights and Station of his father, and that the
Relinquishment of those Rights might be concede
but could not be extorted, without a Violation
of that faith, which was equally pledged to the
father and Son; and this plain consideration
defined the Means which we were authorized
to employ for the attainment of the proposed
Object—

5 We could not therefore but remark
that your Presidents Letter to the Nabob of the 20th
October accompanying the Draft of the Treaty,
contained Several expressions repugnant to that
Moderation and Conciliation, with which every
Proposition should have been made; and we
are in general compelled to observe that the
Correspondence

Correspondence of your President with the Nabob, is more in the language of Requisition, than of Conciliation without due attention to the Circumstances or relative situation of the Nabob: that the language of Intimidation has been very improperly used; and that the Conduct of the Negotiation, begun and concluded within the short space of eight days from the demise of the Nabob Mahomed Ali, has been unadvisably precipitate.

6 On his Highness's detailed reply to your Presidents Letter of the 20th October, We have to observe, that admitting the Authenticity of the Extract, which he has quoted from his Father's Will, it is not unreasonable to allow for its impression on on the Nabob, and it is not in our Opinion a Document to be lightly treated without supposing that he had divested himself of all respect for the Memory, Authority, or Experience of his Father, it must have had a very considerable influence on his determination; and the Arguments urged to induce his acquiescence in the proposed modification of the Treaty, were certainly ill adapted to overcome Resolutions supported by this Solemn Sanction –

7 As to his Appeal to your President respecting the comparative State of Cultivation in which he found his Highness's Territories, and the

Companys

Company's Jaghire, we wish that his Lordship h[ad]
condescended to reply to it –

8 On the remainder of the Nabob's
Letters, We shall only add that whether it was the
production of a European or not, the Solidity of his
arguments is of more importance than the Source
of them, and that we should have been happy to
have received your detailed Remarks upon them
for our Information –

9 We think it incumbent on us
here to Notice, that the mode in which your
President in his Letter of the 5th November Stated
to the Nabob the Sentiments of Lord Cornwallis, as
adopted by us, was not Authorized by our Instructions
of the 28th October – It evidently created a miscon-
ception of those Sentiments in the Mind of the
Nabob, who expresses his disbelief of them; and as the
Communication of them was discretional, it
certainly ought not to have been made considering
the point to which your Presidents Negotiation
with the Nabob had advanced – We refer for the
grounds of his Remark to your Presidents Letter
to the Nabob, and to the 5th Paragraph of our
Instructions –

10 With respect to the original Com-
munication of your President to the Nabob on the
Subject of the Orders of the Court of Directors

respecting

respecting the Polygar Districts, and the information of Lieutenant Rodge as to the directions said to have been issued by the Nabob to the Tributary Rajahs and Polygars, We are sorry to observe from your address to the Honble Court of the 28th Novr last by the John Packet, that you not only gave credit to the information of Lieutenant Rodge, but that from your observation on it you appear to have inferred designs of the most alarming nature on the part of the Nabob; and to this impression we attribute the indelicacy of the Circular Order to the Polygars, without any previous explanation with His Highness.

11 The Nabob has positively denied that such Orders were ever issued by him, he has defied the production of any Proof of the assertion he has expressed with a very natural and justifiable warmth, under the supposition of his Innocence, his indignation at the imputation affixed upon him, and his concern at the possible effect of the representations of your Government to the Court of Directors.

12 We deem it but justice to the Nabob to declare that, the evidence admitted by you has not convinced us; that nothing in our Opinion can be more improbable than a supposition that the Nabob meant to resist

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by force the execution of the Orders of the Court of Directors; and that his Character and Principles, added to his situation, so absolutely within your power, precluded with us the admission of such a supposition for a moment.

13 In your Letter of the 22nd December the justice and Policy of the immediate discharge of the Cavalry Loan is insisted upon, in opposition to our Opinion, and for this special reason amongst others, as it might be the means of forcing the Nabob into an acquiescence in the arrangements for a Modification of Lord Cornwallis's Treaty.

14 Nothing can be more foreign to our Ideas of Justice and Policy, than an attempt to extort the Nabob's acquiescence by indirect means.

15 We are not unmindful however that this debt is urged as an unanswerable claim upon the Nabob, and we have therefore expressed to him in a Letter (a Copy of which has been forwarded to your Secretary by the Persian Translator) our expectation that he will put it into a train of Payment.

16 We must remark however, that the Terms of your Letter of the 22d December, and those of your Presidents Minute of the 23d October, as to the ability of the Nabob to discharge this debt from the accumulations of his Father, are

irreconcilable

irreconcileable. But the former, you declare yourse[lves]
to be wholly without the means of ascertaining this
point, in the latter the supposed ability of the
Nabob to pay off the Debt from the Treasures left
by his Father, is assumed as an additional reaso[n]
for demanding it.

17 The only remaining point in
your Letter which We shall notice relates to the
possession of Chanderghurry: the demand for the
Fort of Arcot and Koylasghur, is unsupported.

18 By Treaty, We have no rights to
demand the introduction of the Company's Troops
for garrisoning the Fort, excepting under Circum-
-stances which do not now exist; and whilst the
measure was urged in a manner to suggest to
the Nabob, that it was intended as an intimidati[on]
to force his compliance in the proposed Treaty,
we disapproved of it: but as you now state the
possession of Chanderghurry as indispensably
necessary towards the object which the Court of
Directors have recently ordered to be pursued with
respect to the Polygars, We have no hesitation to use
our influence with the Nabob to withdraw his
Troops from it, and to admit your Garrison.

19 Adverting to the concluding
Paragraphs of the Orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directo[rs]
respecting the Polygars in their General Letter to
your Government in the Political Department

of

of the 10th June 1795, it appears to us by the whole tenor of the reflections and Orders of the Honble. Court, that the Sovereignty of the Nabob is left as it stood, whilst they provide for an effective and exclusive Control and Management on the part of the Company; or in other Words, they are calculated to prevent the administration of the Company over the Polygars being rendered inefficient, by Acts of the Nabob, in Virtue of his Nominal Sovereignty.

20 We have therefore deemed it necessary to point out this distinction to His Highness, and desire you will invariably communicate to us for our approbation, the Measures which you may propose to adopt in Conformity to those Orders, as therein required.

21 The reply of his Highness to the Governor General's Letter of the 30th November, leaves no room for further expectation of his acquiescence in a Modification of the Treaty of 1792; and we are sorry to observe from the Terms of it, the little prospect of any Cordial intercourse in future between him and your President.

22 We shall close our observations on the Subject with the following Reflections suggested by the Opinions and Propositions in the Documents before us.

23 To preserve the public Faith inviolate

inviolate is a principle not only inculcated by our Superiors, and by the prescriptions of the Legislature but by Reason, Policy, and Justice; and we should date the admission of Arguments in deviation from this principle, as a certain prelude to the subversion of the British power in India.

24 We shall not go so far as to assert that no circumstances could exist to justify the Deprivation of those Rights which the Nabob holds by Treaty; but before we assented to such a measure, we should require the clearest proofs of their existence, and that they were of a Nature to justify to the World, the violation of those Sanctions, which we are bound to observe.

25 We sincerely regret with you, and the Company, the Mal-administration under which the subjects of his Highness have long suffered: but if mismanagement be assumed as a plea for the introduction of the Administration of the Company over the Territories of the Nabob in Violation of the Treaty of 1792, the same argument would certainly apply to the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, and probably to those of the Rajah of Travancore.

26 What is morally wrong, can never be politically right; and a Conduct directed by the Principles which we are combating

would

would have tendency to impress the Powers of
with an Idea which they have a temptation
adopt, that our boasted adherence to political
Obligations, was limited by our power or Conven
The observation was made long ago by the late
dajee Scindia. The Nabob of Bengal has often
quoted in proof of it; and it has long been the
endeavour of this Government to counteract its
impressions, and establish another more favora
to the Interests of the Company, by the strictest
attention to all existing Engagements.—

27 Whatever regret we may therefore feel
at the Evils attending the administration of the Nab
of Arcot if they cannot be remedied without the
exercise of Authority involving a Violation of our
treaty with him, We should hold the accomplishm
of this object, to be a Benefit of slight estimation
compared with the political Evils which might
be expected to result from it. But whatever the
existing Evils may be, they cannot exceed a certain
bound without authorizing the assumption of a
certain Portion of his Country, and eventually of
the Whole. This is the allowed consequence of his
neglect to fulfil the pecuniary Stipulations of
the Treaty of 1792. and considering the depopulating
Enormities ascribed to the administration of the
Nabob, it must be deemed extraordinary that

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this consequence should so long have been deferred.

28. We very willingly state our Conviction that, your Proceedings consequent to the death of the Nabob, have been dictated by an anxious Zeal for the Interests of the Company and Prosperity of the Carnatic, and we are equally disposed to make every allowance for the influence of the strong Impression excited by local observation of the Evils attending the Nabob's Administration: but if it is the duty of this Government to urge all allowable means for introducing a better administration of the Nabob's Territories, it is no less their duty to act up to their stipulations with him. We certainly wish the Nabob could be prevailed upon to relinquish those rights on the ground of which he has refused his acquiescence in the propositions made to him, but we trust that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors will never be induced to Authorize the use of indirect Modes of Compulsion for this Purpose, in violation of Engagements by which they are bound.

We have the honor to be
My Lord

Fort William
the 8th April 1796.

Your Lordships most Obedient
humble Servants
J. Shore
(signed) P. Speke
W. Cooper

From Sir John Shore
Governor General

To the Nabob of Arcot

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Written the 8th April 1790

I have been honored with your Highness's reply of the 11th January last to my letter of the 3d December.

The Sentiments conveyed to you in that letter, having been dictated by a Sincere regard for the Ease and happiness of your Highness, the welfare of your Subjects, and the prosperity of your Country, it would have afforded me, the greatest Satisfaction, had they made the expected impression on your Highness's Mind; and my disappointment in this respect, is considerably aggravated from your Highness's reply not containing any Arguments, which in my opinion can be put into competition, with the Many and important consideration, which I urged, in support of the propositions made to you by Lord Hobart

But as I have already acquainted your Highness, it is in your option to agree to

to the proposed modification of the Treaty, or not as you may think proper, you may rest satisfied, that whatever regret I may feel at your having declined acquiescing in it, I shall never give my Sanction to a deviation from the Treaty without your Consent.—

Notwithstanding however I have not been successful, in Satisfying your Highness, of the policy, and Expediency of the proposed modification of the Treaty, I trust that, on further reflection, you will be convinced, that, his Lordship in suggesting it, any more than myself, in Expressing my approbation of it, cannot have been actuated by any other desire, than that of promoting the real interests of your Highness, and those of the Company, which are inseparable, and consequently, that not=withstanding your disapproval of his Lordship's propositions, or of the Earnestness with which they were urged to you, in the first moments of your affliction the Suggestion of them

could

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could not warrant your inference that they have their origin in motives unfriendly to your Highness or Justify your determination to withhold from his Lordship that confidence which the prosperity of the Company's affairs, Equally with your own require you should repose in Him; The adoption of such a principle of Conduct would at once preclude all open and candid communication on matters respecting our common welfare, and I cannot but repeat, the advice, which I took the liberty of offering to your Highness, in my former letter, to guard against the interested counsels, of those, who may inculcate this principle, or endeavor to diminish your Confidence in the Company's representation —

With respect to the circular order issued by his Lordship to Bauraurze and the Rajahs of Vencatighery and Clastra, I consider it, an act of Justice to your Highness, to declare that, the Confidence which I place in your wisdom

wisdom, and the long friendship which has subsisted between your family and the Company have fully satisfied me, that you never entertained a thought inconsistent with that friendship, and I can only regret that the intelligence should have made such an impression on his Lordships mind, as to induce him to think it necessary to adopt the measure in question. I am confident however that your Highness will readily ascribe, both the terms of the order, as well as those of his Lordships letter to you, of the 26th November to that impression, and that you will attribute the issue of the order, without your previous knowledge to the same cause—

I am satisfied however, that, whatever exception might be made to the terms of this order, or to those of his Lordships letter communicating them to your Highness it was never his intention to deprive you of the rights of Sovereignty over the Polygars, which are reserved to you by the Treaty of 1792—

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1792 as the Company's instructions to which his Lordship alludes as the ground of his requisition have no such objects in view, to Satisfy your Highness on this point, I shall Explain fully the nature and object of those in=
=structions, under the Conviction that the Circumstances, which have attended the imparting to you their arrival, will not prevent your admission of their reason=
=ableness or your fullest acquiescence in them.—

Altho the rights of Sovereignty reserved to your Excellency, over the Poligars are not Explicitly detailed in the Treaty, the Spirit and object of it must at once remove every doubt as to the nature of the rights reserved, or the authority delegated to the Company.—

The inability of your Highness to inforce obedience to your authority over the Poligars, the disorders which have long prevailed in their Country and the frequent applications for the aid of the Company's Troops to quell them were amongst the principal circumstances, which

which led to the arrangement respecting
these Districts and nothing but the hope
of putting a Stop to these Evils, (which
had long been to the Company a Source
of much Concern) by Establishing peace and
good order in the Poligar Countries and
reducing the Poligars to obedience, could
have induced them to take upon themselves
the risk and expence, of Collecting the
Tribute without a possibility of deriving any
pecuniary benefit instead of having
recourse, to the more easy and obvious Security
for the amount of it, which has been given for
the remainder of your Highness's Contributions
for the defence of the Carnatic. —

The above circumstances added to
the transfer of the management of these Districts
to the Company in perpetuity Evince beyond
all doubt that it was the intention of the
parties to the Treaty that the Authority
delegated to the Company should be
Complete, and undivided in the interior
management of the Country and Competent

in

in every respect to the attainment of the object of its delegation.—

If your Highness should construe the rights of Sovereignty Reserved to you by Treaty to warrant a Constant interference in the details of the manage=ment of the Country, and to issue orders to the Poligars which can in any Respect induce them to disregard the Authority of the Company's Officers or to impress them with an Idea that the Company do not possess full and Competent authority over them nothing can be more Evident than the Article of the Treaty would be rendered Nugatory, and that the Company would in fact stand nearly in the predicament of one of your Excellency's Aumils, burthened with the Collection of the Tribute without a possibility of Effecting those reforms which alone could have induced them to undertake it. I leave it to your Excellency's liberality and Justice to determine whether such a Construction of the Treaty would be

Consistent

Consistent with the Manifest Spirit and object of it.

Many of the Poligars would no doubt be desirous to prevent the Complete Establishment of the Company's Control over them, as under the Existence of a divided Authority they will never be at a loss for pretexts for Evading both the orders of your Highness and the Company, and you are well aware that instances of a Conduct of this Nature have lately Occurred.—

But the Complete Establish=ment of the Authority of the Company, in the internal Management of the Poligar Districts is in no respect incompatible with the Rights of Sovereignty, Reser=ved to your Highness by Treaty.—

Your Highness cannot but recollect, that, on the death of the late Rajah of Colastri, your honored Father conferred the Succession on the present Rajah, and received the Nuzzeranah on the Occasion; this was an Act of Sovereignty

Conven-

coming clearly within the reservations of the Treaty and the Exercise of it was consequently readily admitted, and in fact every act of authority of the Companys officers being done in your Highness's name, is an acknowledgement of your Highness's Sovereign right, nor shall we ever wish to deprive you of it.

It is on these clear and Evident distinctions, that the instructions of the Company alluded to, in Lord Hobarts letter to you of the 26th November, are founded, The whole tenor of these instructions Evince it, to be their wish, that your Highness's Sovereignty should be left as it stood, at the same time, that they are desirous on the Grounds of Policy and humanity and the Spirit of the Treaty, to provide for an Effective and Exclusive control and management on their part and to prevent their administration over the Poligars, as far as regards the good order and management of the Country, from being rendered inefficient by any acts of authority, on the part of your Highness in Compatible with the objects of the Treaty, and which on a fair and liberal construction of it, do not come within the description of those

those acts, the exercise of which, it was intended to reserve to you

Your Highness will no doubt observe that, these Explanations of the Company's instructions, are given independently of the Circular order of Lord Hobart to the Poligars, by which, they cannot be affected, and as I entertain no doubt, but, you will see the reasonableness and Equity, of the distinctions, which, they contain, I am Confident, that, your Conduct will be regulated by them, and, that, you will not issue any orders in future to the Polygars, or take any steps which, can contribute to weaken or render inefficient, the control over them, which, the Company exercise in your Name.—

Under the fullest reliance of your Highness's ready acquiescence in these Sentiments, I have desired the Government of Fort St. George, to furnish me, with their opinion on the measures, which, they may propose to adopt for reducing the Poligars to obedience, and for accomplishing the objects of the Treaty and the Company's instructions. And your Highness may rely that I shall never give my Sanction, to any Measures, that, may be inconsistent with the fair and equitable

construction

construction of the Treaty, which I have now Sub:mitted to you.

As Essentially Necessary to the accomplishment of these measures, I have to solicit the favor, of your withdrawing your Troops from the Fort of Chandergherry and of admitting into it a Garrison on the part of the Company, the possession of the Forts of Arcot and Royaloghur not having been stated to me, to be necessary for this purpose, I have desired the Madras Government to withdraw their request, to you for the relinquishment of these Forts-

With respect to the Cavalry Debt, I cannot but express my Surprize, that, any objections should on your part be made to it, and as your Highness must be aware, of the great Embarrassments in the Company's finances, oc:casioned by the late. Military operations against the Common Enemy, in the result, of which, your Highness is equally interested, I am confident, that should you not possess the means of providing for the immediate discharge of it, you will, at least, put it into an Early train of payment. In Conformity to the Company's Expectations.

Expectations, I have desired the Government of Fort St. Ge[orge]
to adjust the necessary arrangements for this pu[r]
pose with your Highness.—

I avail myself of this opportunity
of observing to your Highness that, as this Go
:vernment, and that of Madras are one, and as
there can be no matters relating to your affairs
as connected with those of the Company with
which, it is not necessary they should be fully
acquainted, I must beg the favor of you, to fur
nish the Government of Madras, with copies
of all Letters, which you may judge it necessary
to forward, through them, to me; I shall add
that the confidence, which ought ever to subsist
between you and the Company's representative, at
that presidency, will no doubt, satisfy you of the
propriety of complying with this request.—

(A true Copy)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone

Pr. Tr.

J. Shore
President

(Lord Hobart) 163

The Presidents Minute in Council.

31st. May 1796.

The President with a concern proportionate to that desire which he feels to obtain the approbation of his Superiors, and an anxiety to promote those objects which he conceives conducive to the interests of the Public having long felt that he had to encounter a scrutiny and examination into his measures apparently more intent upon the detection of Error than the discovery of Good, has experienced more regret than surprize at the communication contained in the letter of the Supreme Board of the 8th. Ultimo conveying a deliberate and pointed Censure from which it is his duty as a Public man to exculpate himself and which he is persuaded may be done without forgetting that respect which he is bound to pay to the Governor General of India, or that attention that is due to the defence of his own reputation.

If he has been guilty of a Breach of Public Faith, which is more than implied in the letter from the Supreme Board, or if the opinions and propositions brought forward by him have warranted the reflection that the admission of them

them might be looked upon as a certain prelude to the Subversion of the British Power in India, he must be in the highest degree reprehensible; and although he is not sufficiently sanguine to expect that those who have, he hopes unadvisedly, cast such aspersions will be prevailed upon to retract them he trusts he may rely with confidence on the determination of their Common Superiors, and he appeals to that Tribunal without apprehension.-

The President is aware of the injury which must arise to the Public business from controversial discussions, but the trust reposed in him by the unanimous voice of the Court of Directors, and the higher Situation to which he may eventually succeed in consequence of their appointment, demand that he should endeavour to justify himself in their Eyes, that they may have the means of deciding whether the interests of their Constituents and of great Britain are likely to be endangered or maintained by his continuance in Office; For notwithstanding his exertions have to the best of his judgement been invariably directed to the advancement of the Public Interests, at the expense of his own Ease and at the hazard of much personal Enmity, and altho' it must be evident that the occasion held out Induce[illegible]

did not correspond with a Sense of Duty – The President disclaims the merit which might be assumable on such Grounds, and, convinced that the British Power in India may be in as much danger of Subversion from Weakness and insufficiency as from moral depravity and political Injustice, he is extremely solicitous that every part of his Conduct upon this important transaction should undergo the fullest investigation – that if he has acted wrong either wilfully or weakly the true cause of his having done so may be thoroughly ascertained.

The Supreme Board having admitted the Evils of a divided Government the pernicious Effect of Durbar Influence the embarrassment to the Nabob and to the Company from the usurious System of Loans and Assignments upon his Country and the ruinous consequences attending it, to the subjects of His Highness, cannot be surprised that the President who from local observation has witnessed all those Evils in all their aggravation should have felt an impulse of no common kind to remove them. and that urged to the attainment of so great an object, as much by the dictates of humanity, as the interests of the Company, he should

have

have resorted to every argument and have availed himself of every circumstance that was calculated to accomplish so desirable an Event. –

That the Nabob Omdutul Omrah succeeded to the Rights and Station of his father could not be more clearly admitted than by the proposition made to him to relinquish any part of those Rights – but tho' the advanced Age of Mahomed Ali – his long connection with the Comp. and the participation he had in the various circumstances which led to the Elevation of their power in the Carnatic, might have restrained the Government from disturbing the latter per of his Life with discussions, which nothing but the expectation of his Dissolution could have warranted the postponing, the same motives could not be supposed to operate with regard to the Omdutul Omrah, who owed on the score of gratitude much more than was required of his since independent of the obligations of his Family to the British nation he was even indebted to the Company for the preservation of his Existen during the administration of his (B

Ameer, and would have relinquished all the power to which he has now succeeded for present maintenance and personal Security, if the Government had not been too generous to take advantage of his situation. —

The President, with a view to the explicit understanding of the Subject is under the necessity of adverting now particularly to the proposition itself and the foundation upon which the Company had a fair pretension to expect the Nabob's Consent to that proposition and for that purpose it may be adviseable to look to the object of the Treaty of 1792 and the provisions it contains. —

The first principle of that Treaty was the protection of the Carnatic — the Company engaging to keep up a certain Military Force, the Nabob binding himself to find funds for the payment of his proportion of that force, and for the progressive liquidation of his consolidated debts, giving as his Security for these funds, certain districts which he mortgaged to the Company, and agreeing in the event of his not regularly discharging his Monthly Kists that the

the Districts so mortgaged should fall into the han
of the British Government.—

Had the Compact ended here, howe
it might be a subject of regret that the Nabo
by Assignments and Tuncaws upon the Mortgage
Districts should undermine and anticipate the resou
of the Country the Company would have had no
Ground to complain of a Breach of Treaty so long
as he made good his stipulated payments; but
Lord Cornwallis, aware of the fatal system of
usury which had been so prevalent in the Carnati
and the pernicious consequences with which it was
always attended had wisely guarded the Districts
given in Security to the Company from being
rendered incapable of producing the revenue for which
they were pledged by making an Express stipulation
of the Treaty in the following words.—

"In consequence of the measure whereby the
"Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2
"became responsible for any arrears that
"may accrue in the payment of the above
"stipulated Kists, the said Nawaub agrees
"that he will not grant Tuncaws or Assignments
on any account of the Revenues thereof."

The President can scarcely suppose that
it will be argued that the Nabob was not as much
bound in point of faith to that Article as to any oth[er]
merely because no specific penalty was annexed to
the Breach of it except as far as it related to those
who notwithstanding the orders of the Company
to the Contrary, should be induced to advance
their Money, which considering all that had passed
on the subject of the Nabobs Creditors appeared
to be a necessary precaution against future
Claims — If it be the opinion of the Governor
General in Council, however inconsistent that
opinion may be with a Scrupulous tenacity of
Public Faith, that no breach of Engagement
can exist when no penalty has been previously
Specified, the line he has taken may be perfectly
right; but the President has too high an
opinion of the understanding of the Governor General
in Council to believe it possible that he should
adopt such a principle upon any general ground
and conceives that a strong sense of Public Duty
has made him feel the necessity of supporting
the Nabob against the Governor of Fort St George and
that

that in the pursuit of that object some circumstances may have escaped his observation which could not otherwise have failed to make their impression - Indeed the Governor General has been so extremely anxious that His Highness should be convinced of his determination to afford him the most unqualified support that he has judged it expedient to assure him in his letter of the 18th April "that it is in his option to agree to the proposed "Modification of the Treaty or not, as he may think "proper and that he may rest satisfied that whatever "regret he may feel at His Highness's having "declined acquiescing in it, he will never give "his sanction to a deviation from the Treaty with-"out his Consent" Thus implying that a deviation without the Nabobs consent had been attempted by the President which he considers it his Duty positively to disclaim. -

Had the Nabob adhered to the express stipulations of the Treaty, the necessity for the modification would have been considerably lessened; but as the urgency of the measure actually arose out of the violation of the Treaty, it is extraordinary

that the Supreme Government should have totally passed over the breach of Engagement on the part of the Nabob and have charged the President with a conduct tantamount to a violation of faith on no better ground, than his having recommended that the Company should insist on the Nabobs discharging an unquestionable demand in the hope that it might be the means of prevailing upon His Highness to acquiesce in an arrangement which his breach of Treaty had originated and which is indispensably necessary to prevent the annihilation of the resources of the Carnatic. It is worthy of remark that so much was the preservation of these Resources the main spring of the Treaty of 1792 that by that very Treaty and for that very purpose an annual receipt of Six Lacs of Pagodas was relinquished which by the agreement of 1787 the Nabob had stipulated to pay.—

For the Effect of this violation of Treaty the President must beg leave to refer to his Minutes of the 24th of October and 24th November last and as he cannot express himself with more precision upon their alarming consequences that

in

in the conclusion of the former Minute, he judg
advisable to quote it upon the present occasion an
especially because he is of opinion that it is a full
answer to that part of the letter of the Supreme
Board which says "whatever the existing evils
"may be, they cannot exceed a certain bound
"without authorizing an assumption of a certain
"portion of the Nabobs Country and eventually
"of the whole; this is the allowed consequence of
"his neglect to fulfill the pecuniary Stipulation
"of the Treaty of 1792. and considering the
"Depopulating Enormities ascribed to the administra-
"-tion of the Nabob it must be deemed extraordi-
"-nary that the consequences should have been
"so long deferred."—

Extract from Lord Hobart's Minute
24th October 1795.—

"Though the Dealings of Soucars in
"the Collection of Revenue are not of recent establish-
"-ment, yet the Terms of Loans have never been
"carried to so usurious an extent as since the
"practise has been introduced among Europeans:
"And tho' the inevitable effects of it may be protracted

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" by the harsh expedients of an arbitrary Government
" yet no man who reflect upon such a System, can
" doubt that the resources of the Country have been
" undermined that the wealth of the people is
" exhausted and that a principle of Decline has
" been established which is now precipitating the
" Carnatic with accumulating weight and rapidity
" to destruction - Impressed as I am with a
" serious conviction of this truth I cannot but look
" with extreme anxiety to the nature of the Security
" provided by the Treaty of 1792 for those resources
" on which the British Interests on the Coast of
" Choromandel materially depend; I cannot but see
" that the present System of collecting the revenues
" of the Carnatic manifestly invalidates the Security
" and that whenever a failure may happen
" in the payment of His Highness's Kists, we
" shall in vain have recourse to it for the recovery
" of the defalcation. As those payments tho' avowedly
" moderate in their extent are now kept up by the
" extraordinary means which I have described so
" it is reasonable to suppose that a failure in
" whenever it may happen will arise from the
total

"total impoverishment of the people. In taking
"possession of a district under such circumstance
"for the amount of a Kist which will then have
"fallen in arrear, we shall instead of finding
"the immediate means of reimbursement, become
"charged with an exhausted Country requiring
"all the liberal assistance and fostering attention
"of a lenient Government. It is not only that
"our means will be curtailed at our greatest
"need, but that humanity and policy will call
"upon us for advances of Money at a time
"when our expenses will be most burthersome.
"This is an embarrassment from which the Known
"resources of this Government are unequal to
"extricate us, and it is a Dilemma unprovided for by
"the treaty of 1792 for the objects of that treaty
"are the payment of a Debt guaranteed by
"Parliament, which we are not at liberty to
"postpone and the discharge of Military Pay
"which cannot be interrupted without danger
"to the state. –

"To avert the consequences of an Evil
"big with such imminent da[...]

"that merits the most serious as well as the most unre[mitted]
"attention of this Government and it is a matter of
"very great mortification to me that seeing the
"progress of this Calamity and anticipating as I do
"its pestiferous effects, I am compelled to acknowledge
"that the means of arresting its course is extremely
"difficult. The prohibitory orders hitherto published
"have all failed of their objects, because the evasion
"of them is easy to Europeans thro' the agency of
"their Native Servants and because the enormous
"profits which arise from these usurious Loans
"hold out an irresistible temptation to adventurers
"To prohibit the intercourse of Europeans at the
"Durbar is ineffectual. other Channels of Com-
"-munication are open; and the Superintendant
"of an usurious Loan at Palamcotah conveys his
"Demands to the Ear of the Nabob with no less
"certainty than he who lives in the precincts of
"Chepauk. As long therefore as His Highness
"shall be so regardless of his true interest as
"to deliver up his provinces and his people to
"public depredation so long will there be found
"Men, who in the pursuit of extravagant advantages
will

"will overleap the bounds of discretion and of moral
"obligation."—

"So desperate a Malady requires a
"remedy that shall reach its Source and I have
"no hesitation in stating my opinion that there is
"no mode of eradicating the disease, but by removing
"the original cause and placing those districts
"which are pledged for the Security of his Kists
"beyond the reach of His Highness's management.
"The disposition which His Highness has already
"evinced to oppose such an arrangement, leaves me
"in no doubt of the real Cause.— It is not possible
"to calculate the extent and variety of interests which
"are involved in this one pursuit and tho' they
"are subdivided in every direction of the Carnatic
"yet at the Call of Danger they all rally
"round a common center. The great houses of
"business who are the principal Money Lenders
"at the Durbar, borrow from Individuals,
"who, tho' not actually engaged in the loan
"itself are partakers of the Speculation in a
"remote degree and feel with no less sensibility
"than their principals the approach of Danger.—

Similarity

"Similarity of interest makes it a common cause
"and the great body of influence which is undeni-
"upon this principle so uniformly exerted to suppo
"His Highness the Nabob in an inflexible resistan
"against a Melioration of System, and to oppose a
"reformation which I consider essential to the nation
"Welfare." -

"In the proposition which I have
"made to His Highness, I am aware that I offered
"great sacrifices on the part of the Company, but
"with the impression of the Evils I have stated
"strongly upon my mind I could not but consider
"the object I had in view above every idea of a "
"pecuniary nature even if the System of the Nabob's
"Government was not in itself calculated completely
"to annihilate every source of Revenue." -

Upon the Subject of the Justice and
Policy of insisting on the payment of the new Cavalry
Debt, the President must adhere to his former Sentiments
the Justice of it indeed appears to be admitted by all
parties - The difference is upon the Policy of having
urged the immediate discharge which the President
maintains upon the superior ability of His Highness

at

at this time to make the payment upon the extraordinary expenses of the Government on account of the War, in which the Governor General in Council has truly observed, the Nabobs interests are as much involved as those of the Company; and because the demand of it, pending the Negotiation, might have had the effect of influencing His Highness's Consent to the proposed Modification - Nor does the President wish to disguise from the Supreme Board that considering all other means of obtaining that consent wholly out of the question if by availing himself of the imperfections of His Highness's Character, when neither Justice nor Gratitude had made an impression he could have relieved a distressed people from unparalleled oppression and preserved the declining resources of the British Government in the Carnatic from Ruin, he should have felt no regret at having accomplished so desirable an object by insisting on the payment of an undisputed debt nor could he have been apprehensive of an Injury to his Character from the Charge of a violation of the faith of Treaties or the dereliction of any principle of

of Moral rectitude. -

The President is concerned to differ from the Govern[or] General in Council with respect to the terms of his letter of the 22.d of December and Minute of the 23.d of October being irreconcilable, since it does not follow that because he cannot ascertain the precise amount of the Treasure he should not be warranted in asserting his Conviction of the Nabob's ability to discharge the new Cavalry Debt.

The Governor General in Council having remark[ed] that the Treaty gives no right to the Company to occupy with their Troops the Forts of Chandernaghery, Arcot and Kystnagheer the President must refer to the 3.d Article of the Treaty "It is hereby
" also agreed that for the further Security and defence of the Countries
" belonging to and subject to the Contracting Parties, in the Carnatic
" &c. &c. that all Forts shall be garrisoned by the Troops of the said
" Company &c. &c. &c." That Lord Cornwallis at the Conclusion of the Treaty
" wrote a letter to the Nabob Walajah, informing him that these
" particular forts should be left in his hands except in the Event of
" an apprehended Invasion is perfectly true but it forms no part of
" the Treaty, and although no man can entertain an higher opinion
" than the President of the abilities, the integrity and the Energy of mind
" which peculiarly distinguishes that great Statesman, yet he can
" never admit that a communication made under particular
" circumstances and with a view to the Comfort and gratification of
" an Individual, who had long been in alliance with the Company
" evidently differing from the Terms of a Treaty, should under
" all circumstances be binding and conclusive." -

Where doubts are suggested upon the wording of a Treaty the person who has negotiated it is the best authority that can be resorted to, but upon the words already quoted the President is of opinion no doubt can possibly arise. -

The

the occupying of Chandernagherry with a Garrison of the Company's Troops was not solely recommended on account of the recent orders respecting the Poligars - Its situation in other respects rendered it of the utmost Importance - The movements of a part of Tippoos Army towards our western Frontier - the force stationed under Mons.r Raymond in Cuddapah and the general appearance of agitation in that quarter, together with a Knowledge of our weakness on that side of the Country, pointed out the necessity of preventing a Fortress of so much consequence from falling into the hands of an Enemy, and thereby endangering the Security of the British possessions upon the Coast. The President must acknowledge that a recital made to him at the time (the truth of which he did not even then doubt, but which has since been proved) of the horrible Scenes of cruelty and oppression which were daily exhibited in those forts particularly at Chandernagherry, afforded an additional reason for endeavouring to obtain the possession. -

The President did not reply to the Nabob's letters, because he saw no useful object to be attained by doing so; and because the orders of the Court of Directors having so pointedly reprobated the Idea of Europeans being employed to carry on his correspondence he was unwilling to contribute to the harvest they were then reaping by encouraging their Services - He was compelled

by his duty to consider the Source of the Nabob's arguments of
some importance; and he was convinced by his reason
that they were as defective in point of solidity as th
assertions His Highness had made respecting the loa
in his Country were destitute of truth - He was aw
that all Idea of political consequence in the Nabob
a Phantom which had long vanished and that h
apprehension of falling in the Opinion of the Native
Powers by permitting the English Government to coll
Six Lacs of his revenue in time of Peace it being
perfectly understood that they collect the whole of
during a period of War, was an argument withou
solidity, however pure the Source from whence it might ha
proceeded - "If it be true, that Mahomed Ali acquired his ti
" by our means, and has been supported in it by our authority
" But that the Sword, that most prominent and Essential mar
" of sovereignty is exclusively in the hands of the Company
" That the Nabob can have no alliance either offensive
" or defensive, with foreign powers." That "Even in the
" last Treaty with Tippoo Sultaun who had invaded
" the Carnatic, he is merely recognized as the friend and ally
" of the Company and under their protection" - The Presiden
might indeed have remarked that the degradation h
would have suffered in the Eyes of Indostan by acquiescing
the modification of the Treaty would have been more than
compensated by the Prosperity of his Country and the
attachment

attachment of the British Government - To have observed to the Supreme Board that it was idle declamation and shameless hypocrisy in the Nabob to talk of his determination on no account to deviate an hairs breadth from the Treaty when he was in the daily practise of violating both the letter and the Spirit of it would have been unnecessarily occupying that time which is employed in more useful avocations - To have acquainted them that Lord Cornwallis was desirous of a change of System in the management of the Nabobs Country and to have requested they would not give credit to His Highness's Assertions to the Contrary could have answered little purpose nor does the President conceive that it was necessary for him to assure the Governor General in Council that the Nabob's Management is destructive and that that of the Company would be beneficial to the interests of the Carnatic, such observations obviously suggested themselves upon the inflated Composition of His Highness's European advisers but the President did not deem it necessary to trouble the Supreme Board with the perusal of them - and with respect to the Extract from Mahomed Alis Will (the authenticity of which has not been proved) he is bound to confess his inability to concur in opinion with the Governor General in Council that it would have been proper to have paid a serious attention to that Document, because if it were entitled to the weight which the Supreme Board seem disposed to give it in Govern

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Decision with regard to the proposition in questi[on]
the same will might be brought forward up[on]
other occasions as a pretext for opposing obstac[les]
to the views of Government, nor was it either d[e-]
cent or warrantable in the Nabob Omdut u[l]
Omrah to set up his father's will against th[e]
wishes of the Company when he was conscious th[at]
he formerly relied upon their support agains[t]
an instrument of a similar nature. - As the
Governor General in Council has expressed a
wish that the President had condescended to
reply to the appeal made to him respecting the
Comparative state in which he found His
Highness's territories and the Company's Jaghi[re]
when on a tour to the westward, he must ob-
serve that he perfectly recollects expressing hi[s]
obligations to the Nabob Walajah for the
civilities and attention he had received in
travelling thro' his Country, but does not believe
he ever made the Comparison imputed to him
an opportunity however has recently occurred
which enables him to make it upon much
better foundation than he could possibly
have done at that time. On advertizing for
proposals to furnish Grain to be laid up
in

in Store at Vellore and Amboor it appeared th
the price at those places was ℘r Garce at th
former fifty Pagodas and at the latter fifty
two Pagodas - On enquiring into the price of th
same articles in the Jaghire it was discovered
that notwithstanding the Distance the price
℘r Garce of the very best Grain delivered to the Sto
Keeper at Vellore would a only thirty three Pa
godas and eighteen fanams and at Amboor thirty
five Pagodas and eighteen Fanams - and if purchased
on the Spot no more than twenty seven Pagodas and
twenty eight fanams ℘r Garce. The Grain was
accordingly ordered to be sent from the Jaghire.
To this observation the President will add that
the Tract of Country from Vellore to Amboor
is by far the most productive part of the Arcot
Province and has such advantages over the Jaghire
in point of Soil, as well as the Supply of water,
that had it not been for the recent improve-
ments in that district and the ruinous System
prevailing in the Nabob's Country, the Superio-
rity of the latter would have been such as to
have precluded all Idea of Comparison -

The Governor General in Council
having accused the President of precipitation

in

he might rest satisfied that nothing would be proposed to him, inconsistent with his Honour and advantage. His Highness then desired the President would send his Private Secretary to him either that Evening or the next morning. He accordingly waited upon him but without any specific proposition, because the fact was that the Nabob had himself hurried the President into the discussion a few days before he was quite prepared for it, and therefore he desired his private Secretary to sound him for the purpose of judging whether he might venture to go so far as to propose to him to give up the whole of his Country in the manner afterwards suggested by the Supreme Board, but finding his acquiescence to that extent out of the question, in the course of he believes two days, he made the specific proposition which now stands upon record, to which the Nabob replied in his letter of the 22.^d of October. On the receipt of that letter, the President desired his private Secretary to go to His Highness and request he might have another interview to which His Highness having consented, the President stated to him in strong but conciliatory terms

terms, the injury he conceived he was doing both to his own and the Company's affairs by the decision he had communicated, acquainting him how anxious His Majesty's ministers and Lord Cornwallis particularly were for the accomplishment of an arrangement such as he had proposed, the claims they felt the British Government had upon his gratitude the expectation they entertained, and the Presidents conviction of their disappointment and displeasure at his refusal, which he stated to His Highness must be the result of interested and bad advice, arising from the machinations and intrigues of men, who were sacrificing his interest to their own views and who having accomplished their objects would be indifferent to his comfort and happiness- The President also apprized him of the difficulties he might be under from the demands the Company had upon him and his positive breach of Treaty in granting Tanakhaws and assignments on the mortgaged districts.-

This Conversation appeared to have made all the impression that could be wished, and as the Packet was on the Eve of sailing, His Highness desired Lord Hobart not

to

in the negotiation with the Nabob, he thinks it his Duty to state the progress of that Negotiation with a view to exculpate himself from the charge.

The Nabob Mahomed Ali died on the 13th October. Four days after his decease the present Nabob sent to the President to desire that he would, pay him, what he termed a visit of Condolence. The President having heard in the mean time that every Engine was at work to counteract any plan he might have to propose to him, and a Packet being in the Roads under dispatch, he felt it to be his duty to enter upon the subject as soon as possible - but he had not any intention of pressing it upon His Highness at an Earlier period than he might be disposed to discuss it - accordingly when at his desire he waited upon him, he mentioned in the course of conversation that he had a proposition to submit with respect to his Country, which as soon as he was at leisure to attend to, he would communicate, and requested whenever that was the case, he would apprize him of it - The Nabob instantly urged the President to state what it was, which he declined doing, briefly observing that he trusted

he

to dispatch her for a few days, and requested to see his private Secretary the next morning by whom he sent the President a message saying the letter he had written did not contain his own Sentiments but those of the people about him, and desiring that the Packet might be detained 40 days by which time his honoring would be at an End, when, having given a further consideration to the Subject, he would inform him of his final opinion - The President answered that he would acquaint Mr Dundas by a Postscript to the letter he had already written of His Highness's wish to postpone his decision, that he was not at liberty nor indeed would the season of the year admit of his detaining that particular Packet but that he would order the John Schooner to Trincomale where she would wait until he was honoured by His Highness's ultimate determination.

During this Interval The President occasionally waited upon the Nabob repeated his former arguments, and such others as had occurred to him, and generally left him with the most sanguine hopes of success under this persuasion he was surprized to find His High-

had

had suddenly changed his mind and was informing he had done so in consequence of letters he had received from various Correspondents in Bengal.

Thus ended the negotiation which so far from having been concluded in Eight days was not terminated in forty and so far from the President having deservedly incurred the imputation of having been "unadvisedly pre-cipitate" if any Existed it was solely attribu-table to the Nabob, who was as anxious to com-mence as he was desirous of concluding the business and who being at first prepared to negative the proposition, would have been glad that the President had rested on his first refusal, but which he thought much too precipitate to be considered final.

The President has read over again and again his letter to the Nabob, of the 20.th of October, in order to ascertain the Justice of the charge of his having expressed himself in a manner "repugnant to that moderation and "conciliation with which every proposition "should have been made," and he must acknow-ledge that unless the communication respecting the

the Nabob Omdut ul Omarah's former and actual Situation conveyed in as civil terms as he could word them, be deemed improper, he is at a loss to find out any ground for the observation of the Governor General in Council. The letter was certainly written under an impression that the Nabob was disinclined to give up any part of his Country and if no arguments had been used to induce him to do so except those of persuasion unconnected with consequences of any kind the discussion of the arrangement would have been an unprofitable waste of time. It might indeed have conveyed to the Court of Directors the opinion that the Subject had not escaped the observation of the Governor of Fort S. George but they would indubitably have felt that their interest had been pursued with more speciousness than solidity, and those who were ignorant of his character would probably have imputed a language less pointed and explicit to the persuasive Influence of Durbar Policy.

The President has observed with much concern that his Communication of the 17th November to the Nabob has met with the disapprobation of the Governor Gen

in Council altho circumstanced as he was, he does not know how he could have justified any other conduct. Had he with held the Communication he would have been liable to censure, and it is probable would have been told, that he ought at least to have tried what Effect the Sentiments of Lord Cornwallis adopted by the Supreme Board would have had upon his Highness. The discretional authority vested in the President was to be exercised in the manner he thought most conducive to the object in view and having made that use of it which deemed most consistent with the line of his official duty he will state his reasons for the measure he took upon that Subject.

The President having remarked the unsteadiness of the Nabob's mind respecting the modification of the Treaty, and having been informed that his decision would depend very much on his communications from Bengal he was inclined to think that the apprizing him, that the Instructions of the Governor General in Council went to an arrangement far more extensive than that which he had proposed, would have given a favorable turn to the negotiation

negotiation. what cause the Nabob might have for his disbelief of the existence of such Instructions or what public Injury can arise from His Highness having arrived at the knowledge of their having been transmitted to the President by the Governor General in Council he is not able to discover.

In considering the Sentiments of the Governor General in Council as expressed in that part of his letter to the Nabob on the Subject of the Polygars the President from a sense of duty to the Court of Directors, is reluctantly compelled to resist the arguments tho not the orders of the Governor General in Council. The Court of Directors having given that subject a most particular attention having discussed it in the most comprehensive and able manner appear to have had one object decidedly in their contemplation. Vizt. to put an End for Ever to the difficulties, which arose from all that management, by which the Nabob endeavoured to exercise a Controul over the Polygars, and they contrived to evade both his and the Companys authority.

The definition which the Governor General

General in Council has given to the Nabob's nominal Sovereignty seems to place the matter precisely in the same situation in which it stood previous to the receipt of the late orders of the Court of Directors. for the Governor General in Council pledges himself to preserve that so:
:vereign right according to the terms of the Treaty of 1792, and requests that the Nabob will not render the intention of the arrangements nugatory by issuing orders to the Polygars by his own authority - such a definition indeed had al:
:ready been made. but the attempt to reconcile this inconsistency "between the power reserved "to the Nabob, and that vested in the Company, "had in the opinion of the Court been produc:
:tive of nothing but Complaint upon Complaint "of the inefficient authority and total" want of subordination in the districts It was therefore that the Court thought it necessary to be ex:
:plicit in their declaration of the "Right ac:
:quired under existing circumstances by the Com:
:pany" because the Governor General in Council had asserted that "our right over this descrip:
:tion of people (the Polygars) is too limited to "admit of our applying the means that would be effectual

"effectual to remedy them."

If the Court had been satisfied with this Explanation of the Treaty, it would have been unnecessary for them to have gone into a discussion of the subject - but they saw the error and the danger of this opinion and found it essential to the interest of the Company to provide for the effectual remedy of those Evils which the Supreme Government so much lament. In doing this the Court have not only laid down the unavoidable necessity of establishing a definite and efficient power in their Government at this Presidency, but have proved that such a measure is perfectly consistent with the faith plighted to the Nabob and the Sovereign right reserved to him by the Treaty of 1792. They were aware of the interpretation which Cavillers might give to these words and were apprehensive that when such a disposition should exist, the essential interests of the State might be sacrificed to verbal distinctions. In order therefore to give stability to their decision and to relieve the question from these intricacies into which it might be betrayed by a metaphysical disquisition of Sovereign Rights,

unsupported

unsupportedly executive power, they have traced the Nabobs relative situation to the Company - and have drawn their conclusions from a rational consideration of the actual State of things. for "divested of the Sword and relinquishing the power "of collecting a revenue, it is not Easy to define "what Soverign rights contended for by the "Nabob with so much Zeal and Jealousy remain "behind.

Upon this foundation the Court proceed to direct "upon the Sole authority "of the Company that measures be taken for "restoring these provinces from their present "state of anarchy and misery to a state of su:"bordination and prosperity." This interpretation the Court were sensible might be liable to op:position from the Nabob, and indeed they ex:pressly say that from the tenor of his letters, his acquiescence is more to be desired than expected but in conformity with that penetra:tion which the court has used in distinguish:ing between the Substance and the Shadow they oversale the necessity of His Highness's con:currence, and issue their unequivocal orders, "to "take the most effectual means for counteracting

his

"his Endeavours to thwart the execution of them" -
The President in discussing this part of the subject is under the necessity of expressing his opinion that the communication made by the Governor General to the Nabob of the principle upon which he deems him at liberty to exercise his Sovereign authority over the Polygars is inconsistent with the Sentiments of the Court of Directors and altho any instructions that the President may receive from the Supreme Board, must of course be complied with, it is incumbent upon him to call the attention of the Company to that particular point. The words of the Governor General, in explanation of the Nabobs reserved rights are "Your Highness cannot but recollect that on "the death of the late Rajah of Calastry, your "honored father conferred the succession on "the present Rajah, and received the Nuzzera-"nah on the occasion; this was an act of Sove-"reignty coming clearly within the reservations "of the Treaty and the exercise of it consequently "readily admitted." If the Nabob be at liberty to make pecuniary demands upon the Polygars upon all occasions, wherever the custom of his

Durbar

Durbar may furnish claims, for Nuzzeranah, under the idea of such demands coming clearly within the reservations of the Treaty, as acts of Sovereignty - the President is under the necessity of declaring that this right which has been countenanced and asserted by the Governor General, is absolutely incompatible with the realization of the Polygars Tribute - nor has he the smallest hesitation in saying that the Governor General has authorized His Highness, to make demands which could not have been in contemplation at the conclusion of the Treaty - for if the Court of Directors are warranted in the following observations "but what in "reality was the nature and extent of the au= "thority exercised by the Nabob over the Poly= "gars both previous to and subsequent to the "Treaty of 1787 - it was scarcity fell amongst "them and with all the exertions he could make "it is a fact recorded and incontrovertible "that the Sum he was able to collect from "them, on account of their stipulated Peshcush "in the course of seven years, did not exceed the "amount collected by the Company under the "assignment in less than two years" - it would appear

appear that the Nabob so far from deriving extraordinary payments from the Polygars, did not in Seven years receive as much revenue as the Company in two, when the Collections certainly did not exceed the Stipulated Peshcush - So that the Governor General now proposes to give him the double advantage of a Specified Revenue, collected at the risk and trouble of the Company and reserves to him at the same time the right of Demanding Nuzzeranahs in conformity with the Customs of the Carnatic. a Right so extensive in its pecuniary operation, so oppressive to the Polygars, and so injurious to the ordinary collection of revenue, that it is to be apprehended the Governor General has not been aware of the extent to which the Nabob will carry it, certain as he now conceives himself of the Support of the Supreme Board, and the Governor General in thus supporting the reserved right of the Nabob seems entirely to have overlooked both the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of 1792 which expressly precludes His Highness from any pecuniary concerns whatsoever with the Polygars for whilst it restrains the Company from an arbitrary encrease of Tribute altho it subjects them to every Loss

from

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from a defalcation it opens the door for an eventual addition in favor of the Nabob "by virtue "of any lawful engagements," providing at the "same time for that addition being made by an Encrease of Peshcush collected by the Company's Servants.

It is almost requisite for the President to apologize for adding to this long minute an Explanation on the Subject of the Boards Sentiments relative to Lt Ridge's Intelligence - Considering the Situation of the Nabob and the Company - the design of assembling a Force for the purpose of hostility against the British Government could not have been imputed to him - Lt Ridge indeed had himself suggested the probable cause of the order in question Viz: "This in fact may be for "no other purpose than agreeable to custom, "to renew to him (on his succeeding to the Mus-"nud of his father) their fealty and allegiance, "accompanied with the usual Nuzzer on such "Occasions" and whether the orders were actually issued, or an intimation privately made of such

such an intention for the purpose of commuting the inconvenience and expense of assembling troops for a Sum of money may be of little moment. That such a report was in circulation the President has not the smallest doubt, no more than he has of the object of it, and that conviction in:duced him to take the most effectual means to counteract a measure, in his opinion, leading to consequences incompatible with the realization of the Tribute and as the Nabob had previously conveyed his determination to withhold his Con:sent to the wishes of the Court of Directors on the subject of the Polygars, the only resource left for executing the orders of the company was by a direct communication of them from the Government - If the Governor General in Council had been pleased to specify in what manner the letter from the Board of the 28th November to the Court of Directors appeared to have inferred designs of the most alarming Nature on the part of the Nabob, it might perhaps be possible to explain themselves

more particularly - but as the President can discover nothing in their letter which can bear the construction put upon it he can only say that no such design was meant to be implied - nor did he think it necessary to assure the Court of Directors that they had no hostility to apprehend from any views which the Nabob might be supposed to have in contemplation from the measure he was said to be pursuing by the Information reported by Lieut. Ridge -

His Highness it is true has expressed considerable indignation at the imputation of having issued those orders - His Highness too has expressed no less indignation at the imputation cast upon his Character and principles by the proceedings of this Board in the case of Ram Row, and the President doubts not that he has conveyed this "natural and "justifiable warmth, under the same supposi-"tion of his Innocence" in both instances -

The President having gone into a detailed discussion of the letter of the Governor General in Council and having fully explained the

the motives by which his Conduct has been actuated, conceives it to be his duty to close the Subject with the following observations.

Without entering into an Examination of the inferences that may be drawn from the General position laid down by the Supreme Board that "what is morally wrong cannot be "politically right" the President can have no difficulty in admitting the force of the principle, as applied to the question at issue - and if the present System in the Carnatic be "morally "wrong" he will leave to those who have brought forward the "position" to defend "the political "rectitude" of foregoing the means of its extirpation.

That the Relief of a suffering and patient people from misery and oppression and the preservation of those funds on which the Company rely during a period of hostility is the most important consideration to which the attention of Government can be directed - That to demand a just Debt, to use such arguments as may seem most likely to obtain the payment thereof

thereof and if necessary to resort to the means of enforcing this neither contrary to the practice nor likely to disgust the feelings of the Native Powers and consequently not calculated to lower the British Government in their opinion.

That a proposition to compromise an unquestionable pecuniary claim by the modification of an Existing Treaty, violating the party to whom the position is made - and to urge the payment of the Debt, or an acquiescence in the Compromise, being neither repugnant to the law of nations, nor the principles of Justice or Morality, can have no tendency to subvert the British power in India -

That, to inform the Nabob immediately on his Succession to the musnud of the pecuniary claims of the Company, was both consistent with the Interest of Government and the dignity of His Highness, since apprized of their extent previous to the arrangement of his Establishments he might not be reduced to a subsequent retrenchment for the purpose of their liquidation.

That

That if the permanency of the British Power in India has been truly said to rest upon opinion, it is an opinion, according to the President's conception of it, founded on the mildness and Justice of the British Government its rigid adherence to Treaties and expectation of their faithful observance in others - the Vigor - discipline and Courage of its armies, and above all the preservation of its resources - but whether it may be wise and politic to restore the Nabob of Bengal to his former possessions, or to content ourselves with a tacit acquiescence in the Nabob of Arcot's violation of Treaty - that by our Generosity and forbearance we may be raised in the Estimation of the People of Indostan, even at the Expense of depopulation and ruin in the Carnatic, is a question which those who are more versed in the affairs of India than the President, may decide in the affirmation but to which his limited experience will not enable him to assent. -

(Signed) Hobart

Power in India materially depend, on the clear ascer-
-tainment, and definition of those Principles, and on
a steady adherence to them. On the language of
Declamation or Intemperance we shall never
animadvert, unless it becomes essential to the —
support of the authority of the Supreme Government,
leaving it on this as on former occasions, to the
observation and notice of your Honble Court.

3 We must premise that, in the
Discussions which have taken place between this
Government and that of Fort St George relative
to the measures employed for obtaining the acqui-
-escence of the Nabob of Arcot to a Modification
of the Treaty of 1792, we avowed our conviction
that their Proceedings were dictated by an anxious
Zeal for the Interests of the Company, and those
of the Carnatic, and a disposition to make every
allowance for the influence of the strong —
impression excited by local observation of the Evils
attending the Nabobs administration; that our
strictures have been applied to measures not

motives

motives, and that no suspicion has ever been entertained or insinuated, that the Madras Board collectively, or their President individually, were actuated by motives which could not be avowed.

4 With respect to the subjects of the Negotiation with the Nabob, and the causes which suggested them, the opinions of the two Governments sufficiently correspond, the difference between them, relates to the Proceedings, for the attainment of those objects, as involving principles of great Importance.

5 It was assumed by us that as the Rights of the Nabob were secured by a Solemn Treaty, the relinquishment of them might be conceded, but could not be extorted, and that this consideration prescribed the authorized means for the attainment of the proposed objects of the Negotiation, or in other words, that argument and conciliation might be employed for this purpose, but that indirect means of Coercion, would justly be considered a violation of good faith.

6 On a perusal of the proceedings of

from the Bengal Government

(Copy)

20) 4

To the Honble Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Pol: Dept.

Honble Sirs,

Para 1st. In addition to our advices from this Department under date the 30th ultimo we beg leave to point out to your notice a letter from the Government of Fort St. George dated the 31st May and recorded in our proceedings of the 27th ultimo, together with a Minute from their President, in reply to our letter of the 8th April, on the subject of the Modification of the Treaty of 1792 proposed by them to the Nabob of Arcot.-

2nd. We shall never regret the time given to discussions which tend to bring under your view and judgement, the principles by which it appears to us the administration of the Governments of India should be regulated, in the conviction that the stability and prosperity of the British

Power

of the Madras Government, it appeared to us that these limitations had been exceeded, that the negotiation with the Nabob had commenced and been concluded with a precipitation incompatible with them, with the principles on which they were founded, or with a reasonable expectation of success, and the Minute of the Right Honble President attempts to refute these conclusions, and to establish the rectitude of his Motives, which has never been impeached. —

7. The Modification of the Treaty was proposed to the Nabob five days after the death of his father, and we are very willing to admit the force of the Reasons assigned by the President, for this early Introduction of it. Whether the Expressions in the letter accompanying the Draft of the Treaty and the Presidents note of the 19th October, are or are repugnant to that moderation and conciliation with which any proposition should have been introduced may be determined by a perusal of them. Referring to the general impression of the whole, we shall remark the following —

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expressions only, of "Inflexibility" and "blind — "obstinacy naturally attendant on an advanced period "of life" as applied to the deceased Nabob, with the intimation of the President that "he would not "risk embittering his latter days by involving him in "a contest with the Companys' Government. That "in the event of the agreement not taking place he should "be under the necessity of demanding the immediate "discharge of the Cavalry debt". That if his Highness should persevere in his aversion to forward the — Company's and his own real and permanent Interests" he "wishes to apprize him of the necessity of being prepared "to remove his people from the Forts of Arcot and — "Chandergherry, as it will be incumbent on Lord H. "to station Troops in those places, with a view to any "further measures he may find it necessary to pursue "for the purpose of enforcing the Companys just claims "on his Highness"

8. Our assertion, that the negociation was concluded in Eight days, rests upon his Lordships Minute of the 23rd. October, and his address to his Highness of the 24th. in which he acquaints him that

that his rejection of his proposition for a Modification of the Treaty of 1792, leave him no room to hope that arguments can be of any avail whether addressed to his feelings or understanding. His Lordship adds - But as your Highness "is unassailable by Argument or persuasion, I shall leave "the subject and state to you that Expences incurred "by this Government make it immediately necessary for "me to call upon you for the immediate discharge of the new Cavalry loan

9. The Minute expressly states that the terms on which the answer of his Highness to the proposition of the President has been conveyed, leaves no hope of the Nabob relinquishing any part of the conditions of the Treaty

10. The assertion that the Negotiation was concluded in eight days we trust will be fully justified; by the preceding Quotations, for to what purpose should a negotiation be extended after it was declared hopeless. The communication of our sentiments to the Nabob, with reference to the mode of it can scarcely be deemed a continuance of a negotiation. —

If

11 If our remarks on the mode of negotiation adopted by the Madras Government be well founded, they cannot be invalidated by the arguments deduced from the personal obligations of the Nabob to the Company. The succession to the Musnud of his Father was his uncontestable right, under the Treaty to which he was a party and his right whatever they may be, ought we conceive ever to be acknowledged by us as such, and not as favours conferred.

12 The Violation of the Treaty is strongly urged against the Nabob as it has been against the Rajah of Tanjore. The same observation applies in both cases that the Article violated, from the tenor of it was meant to secure the Company from loss or embarrassment upon the assumption of the Districts under the Terms of the Treaty, and the Clause which states the restriction against assignments, no less clearly presumes the possibility of a deviation from it, which was probably foreseen as unavoidable a quotation of the whole Article will be the best elucidation of it.

Fifth

Fifth Section of the 8th Article.

"In consequence of this measure, whereby "the districts mentioned in the Schedule No 2 become "responsible for any arrears that may accrue in the "payment of the above stipulated Kists, the said "Nawaub agrees that he will not grant Tunkaws "or assignments, on any account, on the Revenues "therefore, and if contrary to this condition, any "Tunkaws or assignments should exist when the said "districts or any of them shall be assumed by the "said Company such Tunkaws or assignments, "shall be declared by the said Company and the "Nawaub to be of no value nor shall they remain "in effect."

13. In stating that by Treaty we had no right to demand the Introduction of the Companys Troops for Garrisoning the Fort of Chandergherry we were inaccurate; the inaccuracy however would have been easily explained by a reference to the 6th Paragraph of the letter from this Government to Fort St George of the 6th November in which the distinction between the Treaty and Lord

Lord Cornwallis's Letter in explanation of it, as remarked by the President, is pointed out.

14. On the Arguments adduced it is only necessary to remark, that we objected to the requisition to the Nabob of the Forts of Arcot, Chylasgur and Chandergherry, as an indirect mode of compelling his assent to the proposed modification of the Treaty. That whatever arguments are applicable to Chandernagherry, cannot apply to the Fort of Arcot, equally included in the requisition, and that the grounds stated in the letter from the Madras Government of the 22nd December for the possession of Chandergherry are materially different in one Instance from those in the Presidents Minute of the 21st May. In the latter "The force stationed by Monsieur Raymond in Cuddapah" is assumed as a fact, in the former Hypothetically, "and if the plan "sometime since in agitation at the Subahs Court "of Stationing Raymonds Corps on that Frontier "be carried into effect, we need not point out to you "the Impolicy and danger that might be the consequence "of leaving Chandergherry in the hands of a native "Officer

The

 The words of Lord Cornwallis as addressed to the Nabob are as follows.

"It is stipulated in the Treaty ~~of~~ "recently concluded that the Companys' Troops shall be "stationed in the several Forts of the Carnatic although "this stipulation was made with a view to the opposing "of an Enemy and the security and defence of the "Dominions of the Carnatic in order to obviate any "doubts that may be entertained by the Company (who are "ever desirous of complying with your wishes) I have "directed the Government of Madras not to place "Garrisons of the Companys Troops in the Forts of "Arcot, Kylasgud and Chandergherry, but to "deliver them up to your Highness for the Residents "of your Dependants. I hope from your Highness's "great Wisdom and prudence that you will keep in "mind the Stipulations in the Treaty relative to the "several Forts being Garrisoned with the Company's "Troops, and in the event of a war or the Invasion "of the Country by an Enemy should it be deem'd "adviseable and expedient that the Forts aforesaid should "be garrisoned by the Troops of the Company for the "protection of the Country your Highness will be pleased

"pleased to allow it. The stipulations of the treaty "in the event of a War have not in any respect any "reference to the disturbances of the Pollagars, or any "other subjects depending upon your Highness's "Government or that of the Company"

16 It cannot be collected from any of the letters and orders of this Government that the assurance of Lord Cornwallis under all circumstances should be binding and conclusive, our meaning is too explicitly expressed to be misunderstood that the circumstances under which a requisition ought to be made for the Forts in question did not exist; but on the Grounds of the orders of the Honble Court respecting the Pollygars, and the representation of the Madras Government of the 22nd. December, we recommended to the Nabob to deliver Chandergherry to the Companys Possession. —

17. On the subject of the Polygars a very material difference exists between the sentiments of the Right Honble President and this Government on the interpretation of the orders of your Honble Court respecting them, we believe that our

an interpretation will not be found to circumscribe th
operation of those orders — we repeat it from the 19th
Paragraph of our letter to Fort St. George of the 8th April
"Adverting to the concluding paragrap
"of the orders of the Honble Court of Directors respec
"the Polygars in their general letter to Government i
"the Political Department of the 10th June 1795, it
"appears to us by the tenor of their Reflections and
"orders that the Sovereignty of the Nabob is left as
"it stood, whilst they provide for an effective
"and exclusive controul and management on the part
"of the Company; or in other words they are calculate
"to prevent the administration of the Company over th
"Polygars being rendered inefficient, by acts of the
"Nabob in virtue of his nominal Sovereignty."

18 We leave it to the judgement of
your Honble Court, if this Interpretation is
inconsistent, with the measures specially directed
you for disarming the Polygars, for punishing the
refractory, for adjusting their disputed Claims and
for the introduction of such a System of internal
arrangement, as shall have a tendency to restore
those distressed Provinces from their present sta

of Anarchy and Misery to a state of Subordination and prosperity. -

19 We have yet to receive the propositions of the Madras Government prescribed by your authority for carrying these measures into execution, and have therefore specially called upon them for this purpose

To the arguments founded on a quotation from the Governor Generals letter to the Nabob, reminding his Highness of the admission by this Government of his claim of Nuzzerannah upon the Calastria Rajah, we shall oppose a quotation from the address of the Government of Fort St. George to your Honble Court in their Political Department under date the 4th March 1795 which we have annexed to this letter and we shall only add our perfect concurrence in the Sentiments expressed in the 18 Paragraph both as to the right of the Nabob, and to the limitations against the exorbitant exercise of it. - Whether the sentiments subscribed to at different periods by the President of Fort George,

be

be reconciliable or inconsistent your Honble Court from a comparison of the Documents referred to, will be enabled to decide.

Extract of a letter from Fort St George, to the Honble the Court of Directors dated 28th Novr 1795. –

In the letter from the Nabob of the 24th Inst your Honble Court will observe that his Highness has declared his determination not to acquiesce in the arrangement so strongly recommended by you for removing those evils which are occasioned by the present decided System of Government in the Polygars countries. But his Highness has not rested here – by information just received from Lieut Ridge an intelligent and experienced Officer whom we had stationed at Rampore, we learn that the Nabob had sent orders very lately to the Rajahs of Calastry and Vencatagherry. and to

21 We se with great satisfaction an explicit explanation of the sentiments of the Madras Government on the Information communicated by Lieutenant Ridge and a disavowal of any intention of imputing to the Nabob, designs of an alarming nature. Whether our Remark was just or ill founded, will be ascertained from the impression made upon your Honble Court by the terms of the communication from Fort St George under date the 28th November 1795 of which an Extract is now annexed. The notification of the refusal of the Nabob, coupled with the expression, that his Highness, has not rested here, with the partial quotation of Lieut Ridges' letter, and the terms of the address certainly justified the observation, that the Madras Government appeared to infer designs of the most alarming nature on the part of the Nabob or why was the explanation denied to him in reply to his address to the President of Fort St George on the subject of his Lordships orders to the Polygars. The

The mode in which these orders were issued in our opinion could only be justifiable, on the grounds of the impression which they seemed to entertain. –

22 Averse to controversy which can lead to no useful end, we shall pass over unnoticed various expressions and Insinuations in the Right Honble Presidents Minute, which are liable to animadversion. Our principles are fairly at issue with those of his Lordship, and it will remain with your Honble Court to determine which you deem best adopted to promote the permanent Interests of the Company. But we request it may be particularly noticed that the Refusal of the Nabob to acquiesce in the proposed modification of the Treaty was most explicitly declared, long before the arrival of any communication from us at Fort St. George on this subject, or the possibility of their arrival, and we must further add, that even a successful negotiation, if

to Bomrauze to assemble in the vicinity of Arcot at the shortest notice with the whole of the Troops and Guns. Our President immediately wrote to these people commanding them to obey no such orders, but to consider themselves in future as bound to receive no directions whatsoever with respect to their conduct except through the channel of the Companys Govern^{t}. They were also told that this communication was made in consequence of recent orders from ~~your~~ Honble Court and that it was expected they would pay the most implicit obedience thereto"

if it had been the effect of any measures but those of persuasion and fair influence, would have added nothing to the reputation of the Company, whilst a failure under such a mode of proceeding must ever lead to their discredit. If this remark be just, it is an additional argument in support of the principles which we maintain, and a strong recommendation for an adherence to them in all political transactions with our allies. —

23. It would not be difficult to shew that the arguments founded on the views of the Company at the original formation of the Treaty in 1787. or at the subsequent modification of the pecuniary stipulations of it, in 1792 are either inapplicable or overstrained: that if the object of them be to prove that the proposed modification of the Treaty would be a most desirable accommodation they are unnecessary because the point is admitted, but if they be meant either to

to explain away the obligations of the Treaty, or to justify a compulsive negotiation for a new Treaty with the Nabob, the exposition of these objects, is with us a sufficient refutation of them, and we conceive ourselves at all events bound by our principles to resist them. -

We have the honor to be

Fort William
11th. July 1796.

Honble Sirs
Your most faithful
humble Servants

(signed) By the Governor General in Council

From the Madras Govt —

Extract of General Letter to England Dated 16th August 1796

2 By our former advices your Honorable Court would have learnt, that our President had failed in the negotiation which he had opened with the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah for a Modification of the Treaty of 1792 - and that we had little or no expectation of carrying any point with his Highness, that had relation to the welfare and prosperity of the Carnatic -

22nd December

3 You would also have learnt, that the Supreme Government had so far supported the measure as to direct that another attempt should be made, with a view to induce the Nabobs acquiescence - and that the Governor General had pressingly solicited his Highness's consent, in a letter addressed to him under date the 3rd of December - But altho' their first communication to us on the subject, conveyed a wish that the object had been pursued by the language of Conciliation and persuasion only we had flattered ourselves that the measure, in itself professedly "of the greatest importance to the "Welfare of the Carnatic", would have secured us against a general indiscriminate censure, upon the whole of our proceedings consequent to the death of the Nabob Wallaujah -

4 On the 3rd of May, we recieved a letter from the Supreme Government, dated the 8th of

the

the preceding Month, in which they acquaint [illegible]
that, among other causes occasioning a delay in [illegible]
communication of their final sentiments on the
subject, one, was the reluctance which they had [illegible]
express their opinion on measures which they
could not approve –

5 Whilst the Supreme Government [illegible]
pleased to assure us of their conviction, that our Pre-
-dent proceedings had been dictated by an an[illegible]
Zeal for the interests of the Company and Prosper[illegible]
of the Carnatic – of their disposition to make every
allowance for the influence of the strong impress[illegible]
excited by local observation of the evils attending th[illegible]
Nabobs administration – and of their readiness to ad[illegible]
the dangers of a divided Government; the pernici[illegible]
Effects of Durbar influence and intrigue; the
embarrassments to the Nabob and to the Compan[illegible]
from the usurious system of Loans and assign-
ments upon the Country, and the ruinous conse-
-quences attending it upon the subjects of his
Highness the more than imply that the mea[illegible]
taken by our President, (and in which we [illegible]
concurred) for the correction of these alarming [illegible]
have a tendency to the subversion of the British Po[illegible]
in India – to the violation of public Faith and [illegible]
the Counteraction of that opinion, which it ha[illegible]
been the unwearied endeavour of the Superior

Board, to instill into the minds of the Native Powers, with respect to the Company's adherence to their political engagements.

6. Had we carried into execution our President's propositions without the Nabobs Consent — "Had we" extorted" his acquiescence by indirect means — Had we introduced the subject of the Cavalry debt, when the Company had just claim upon him for the payment of it — and had we, in fine charged the Nabob with a violation of the Treaty, when the reverse was the fact, we should have felt and acknowledged the Severity of the Censure. But we have not executed the propositions without his Highness's consent — We have not extorted his acquiescence — We have not demanded the payment of a debt that was not founded in Justice — nor have we charged his Highness with a violation of the Treaty, without proof to support it.

7. If, to effect so many objects of the highest importance to the welfare, nay even to the safety of the British Possessions on this Coast, ascertained by "local observation" — if — to put an end" to the evils of a divided Government — to destroy the pernicious effects of Durbar influence and intrigue" — to rescue" the Nabob and the Company from the embarrassments occasioned by the erroneous System

Systems of Loans and Assignments upon the Country - and above all to save "the subjects of his Highness from the ruinous consequences attending such Systems," be held as a violation of public engagements by which the Company were bound, because we came forward with a fair and correct Statement of facts to the Nabob himself, who had the power to remedy those wrongs - And if the use of Arguments, strong, pointed and forcible, adapted to the occasion, and demonstratively true, can be admitted as a certain prelude to the Subversion of the British Empire in India, our footing must indeed be lamentably precarious - and under the supposition that we really stand upon such insecure ground, it became the more necessary for us, to strain every nerve for the purpose of preventing the evils and embarrassments attending the Nabobs Management from spreading untill the ruin inseparable from their continuance had been finally accomplished - But viewing our situation in a light of less despondency, and looking back to the Eminence we commanded at the close of the last Mysore War, we should have considered it the highest and most Criminal dereliction of our duty, with the information we had obtained by local observation, if we had neglected so fair an opportunity as presented

itself

itself on the demise of the Nabob Wallaujah, of using our best endeavours to establish a system of reason, Policy, Humanity and Justice, in the room of one which teemed with corruption, oppression, Misery and ruin.—

8 It has been said that the rectification of all, or any of these abuses, depended on the concurrence of the new Nabob, who under the solemn obligation of a treaty, had succeeded to the rights and Station of his Father; and that the relinquishments of those rights might be conceded, but could not be extorted, without a violation of that faith which was equally pledged to the Father and to the Son - and that, this plain consideration defined the means which the Company were authorized to employ, for the introduction of such an Arrangement for the future administration of the Carnatic, as might lay the foundation of its improvement and prosperity.—

9 It was never our intention to question the rights of the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah to succeed to the station of his Father - and the Fact is that he did succeed without the smallest interruption - The question with us was founded upon other considerations. We doubted the rights of his Highness to pursue a system that was morally wrong - We doubted his rights to involve the Company in the ruin with which that System was pregnant

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doubted his rights to assign away Countries in direct violation of the Terms of the Treaty that had been matgaged for the essential purposes of safety and defence — and more than all we doubted his rights to hold the public to a political obligation, when he himself had dissevered the Tie of which it was bound —

10 If, after this exposition of our conduct and proceedings, it can be truly said, that we have been guilty of a Breach of Faith, and that our measures have a tendency to subvert the British Empire in India, by impressing the Native Powers with an Idea that our boasted adherence to political obligations was limited by our power or convenience, we have only to say, as the Supreme Government have said for us, that "our proceedings were dictated "by an anxious zeal for the interests of the Company, and the prosperity of the Carnatic," and that we should hope notwithstanding the point of view in which our conduct has been placed by that Government that, "every allowance would be made for the influence "of the strong impression excited by local observation of "the evils attending the Nabobs administration." But if, unfortunately, this plea should not operate more favorably with others, than it has done with the Supreme Government, we trust our Conduct will not be condemned, untill it be first shewn, in

what

what manner we been guilty of exercising, or attempting to exercise an authority, involving a violation of our Treaty with the Nabob - when the principle of our actions rested upon a violation by him. We must confess that we have not been bred up in the doctrine that a political obligation binding upon two parties, can be totally disregarded by the one, whilst the strictest adherence is expected from the other; nor can We discover that any political evils would have resulted had we even gone the length of asserting that a Breach of treaty in the one party, exonerated the other from all its obligations - To the Candour of your Honorable Court we cheerfully submit ourselves, and trust to be acquitted by you not only as to the propriety of the measures we adopted, but to the purity of our motives, and the fairness of the means we employed -

11 That there were in the outset of the negotiation with the Nabob considerable expectation that he would have seen the necessity of conceding a point so intimately connected with the improvement and prosperity of the Carnatic, cannot be denied - for he received with apparent satisfaction the communication of our President for a Modification of the treaty; and not only so, but expressed the most anxious desire that the pla[n] should be laid before him, without the sm[allest]

del[ay]

delay. And when he began to waver in his opinion, and then to resist all the arguments that were urged in favor of the measure, "because the confidential "Servants of his late Father were against it tho' he "himself had no objection", our President could not but suppose he was in the best discharge of his duty, whilst he was using every honest endeavour to bring back his Highness to that opinion which he had at first expressed, and which by his own declaration, was afterwards changed by advice of others. Arguments of persuasion had been tried, and tried in vain and tho' we can have no scruple in acknowledging that our President's conduct manifested an extreme anxiety to secure this great object, that the language and reasoning used by him were strong and pointed, and that his chief aim of introducing the Subject of the Cavalry debt was to obtain his Highness's acquiescence in the proposed modification, yet it must be understood that nothing of the Kind occurred; until the Nabob had peremptorily refused his consent. We entertain indeed the most thorough belief, that, the means employed by Lord Hobart were neither injudiciously chosen, precipitately entered upon, nor indelicately brought forward and that he would have succeeded in the object of his Negotiation, if it had not been for one obvious circumstance, which this Government

has long had cause to regret, and which we are sorry to say continues, and will we fear, continue to operate, without a possibility of prevention by any means we could now employ—

12 Whilst evil-minded Persons can have access to the presence of the Nabob, whose interest it is to warp his Judgment to render his mind suspicious of the Companys Representatives, and direct him by their pernicious Counsels to counteract and defeat every object conducive to the common good, we can expect no success in any negotiation with him — and when we reflect how many Persons had their fortunes at issue upon the Presidents plan, who united in its overthrow for their own Security, we have the less wonder at his Highness's rejection of it, for against this combination he had no power of resistance — Long accustomed to its influence under the Government of his Father, he had taught himself to believe that it could not be dispensed with — Hence the principal cause of failure in the late negotiation, and hence all the embarrassments to himself and to the Company, from the usurious System of Loans and assignments upon the districts of the Carnatic —

13 The Supreme Government have expressed their concern, that we should not only have given credit to the information of Seeth

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Ridge, as mentioned in our address to your Honble Court under date the 28th of November last - but that from our observations upon it we should have inferred designs of the most alarming nature on the part of the Nabob. In Answer to this accusation we must expressly declare, that, it was the farthest from our thoughts to infer any such designs - We believed and still believe that the information was correct, whatever may be the indignation of the Nabob concerning it - and we stated the fact as it had been represented to us, neither more nor less than what we were warranted to do, when it came officially before us - and our observations and reflections upon it, had not, if words mean any thing, the smallest tendency to convey an impression that the Nabob had aught in view by the measure, than to evince his determination to with-hold his consent to the plan you had ordered to be introduced for the better Government of the Polygar Countries - and that we were justified in drawing this conclusion can scarcely admit the shadow of a doubt since the Nabob has not to this hour signified his acquiescence in the plan - but on the contrary, if we understand his conduct, has manifested a spirit most repugnant to it. We refer for the grounds of this remark to his Highness's letter to Lord Hobart under date the 24th November 1795 -

98th

14 Altho' we are acquainted that the influence of the Supreme Government had been used with the Nabob, to withdraw his troops from the Fort of Chandernagherry, because we had stated that the possession of it (which of right belonged to the Company by the treaty of 1792) was indispensably necessary towards the accomplishment of the subject which your Honorable Court had recently ordered to be pursued, with respect to the Polygars — And that, their expectations had been conveyed to his Highness that he would put the Cavalry Debt into a train of payment, because we had declared it to be an unanswerable demand upon him, we are yet to learn that he has consented to the one, or to [the] other. —

15 Our President conceiving that [the] communication from Bengal of the 8th of A[...] conveyed a deliberate and pointed censure [...] in particular from which it was his duty to [...]plate himself, without forgetting that resp[ect] which he was bound to pay to the Supreme Government, or that attention which was due to the defence of his own character has laid before us a Minute explanatory of his whole Conduct res[pect]ing the Nabob — and has stated so fully, and [we] should hope satisfactorily, the motives whic[h]

indu[ced]

induced that conduct, that we have forwarded a Copy of it to the Supreme Government and shall send another copy in the packet, under an impression the arguments it contains, in justification of his Lords: proceedings, will be found to merit particular attention.—

16. With a view to your more ready reference to the papers that have passed on the above important subject, we transmit with this address Copies of the whole, and take the liberty of recommending to your serious consideration, the respective opinions of the Governor General and our President with regard to the orders contained in your political letter to this Government, under date the 10th June 1795 relative to the Polygars—as stated in Sir John Shore's letter to the Nabob of the 8th of April last, and in Lord Hobarts Minute of the 31st of May.—

Signed by the Governor & Council of Madras

Tanjour Report

1 .... The little attention paid by the Natives of India to Tradition, and the general policy of the Prince and the People to adopt and be satisfied with the expedients of the day Render it difficult to acquire any information which may lead to the Civil History of the Tanjour Country beyond a very limited period —

2 .... The Usurpation of the Tanjour Country from the Ancient Gentoo Rajahs in 1674 by EcKojee, a Mah=ratta of the Military Tribe, is an epoch still on record, It might reasonably be expected, that in a long succession of Prin[ces] for more than a Century past, the Government would have assumed some regular from by which the Revenues a[nd] Reso[ur]=ces of the Country might be estimated, and that at this [illegible] we should not have to question the Origin, justice, or Policy [of] almost every existing engagement between the Prince and the People —

3 .... Sahajee the son and immediate Succe[ssor] to the Usurper EcKojee, is said to have held his power comp[letely] during a reign of 28 or 30 Years, and at this time the Inha=bitants were in perfect obedience and paid a very large pro[portion] of the produce to the Circar — Sirfojee and TucKojee succeeded their Brother Sahajee, and benefited by the good order [he] had established without appearing to have contributed any thing [illegible] po[illegible] or Adv[illegible] the [illegible] short span of [illegible] years comprised the th[illegible] succe[illegible]

of Baba Sueb, of Juja Boy his Queen and Regent, and lastly of the Pretender Katoo Rajah – We may easily infer that the Sovereign Power lost ground considerably under such rapid transitions, and also at the time the Mahrattas deposed the Pretender, and placed Pretaub Sing the Natural son of Tuckoji on the Throne –

4 . . . . It is to this period that we attribute the Origin of great part of the present evils, for we think it may very reasonably be presumed, that the Revolution could not fail of transferring a great portion of previleges and advantages into the hands of the People, whose joint suffrages and personal exertions were the Means of affording to Pretaub Sing, the Authority he was in future to exercise over them –

5 . . . . When We consider the circumstances that attented Pretaub Sings Accession to the Musnud, We think probable He did not venture to compel the Landholders to a just settlement – His Son Tuljajee, though a more enlightened Prince succeeded with ideas of Government very little improved, and during the days of his prosperity, as the Revenues of Tanjour at all times Ample, were more than enough, the dues of the Circar were so long neglected, as to be at length unattainable —

6 . . . . We therefore conclude that the present tenure of the Inhabitants has subsisted ever since the revolution which placed Pretaub Sing on the Musnud, and we may add for six years before, on a System of collusion and extortion as bribery and force were found successively to prevail – [illegible] strengthened in this Opinion as we proceed in our enquiries –

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3.

enquiries from Pretaub Sing having departed from the custom of his predecessors in the personal Government of the Country, by introducing the Office of Sirkeel, whom, We may safely believe, He selected from the Party whose influence brought him forward - a Minister appointed under such terms was likely to govern with less attention to the internal Vicissitudes of the Kingdom, than to the private interests of his friends - The Opportunity thus Offered to many Landholders

appendix Page 1st

to increase their Warum and establish encroachments on the Circar power, was too favorable to be neglected, and the Non-existence throughout the whole province of the public Officers employed in other provinces of India on the part of the Circar, called Canoongoes and Naut Curnums, allowed them to effect their purpose without much risk of detection - this We think accounts for the present undefined State of the Revenues, for the great inequality in the rates of Assessment, and for the Uniform Spirit of independence and resistance in the Landholders -

7. . . . . As the Cultivators formerly enjoyed but a small and inadequate portion of the Munjah crop, We are not surprised at any attempt on their part to increase the share - In proportion however as they were able to encr[...]

from Page

Upon the Circar dues, We have shown that the Circar Servants, imposed taxes as a drawback upon their advantages, hence We are required to investigate and reform[...] are of a very early date, and that these arise out of th[...] Most inveterate habits of Tyranny and corruption -

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8 . . . . in quiry

We learnt that Lord Pigot had directed, during his residence at Tanjour, some Statements to be made of the Revenues on which His Lordship regulated the first Treaty with the Rajah, We have required a Search to be made for them in the Dufter, but without effect - Although We are not sure these documents would lead us to the Object of our investigation, Yet We were desirous to refer to them, from learning that we can with no degree of certainty go back into any of the Accounts of the Palace previous to the conquest of Tanjour, and the Nabob's temporary Government from 1773 to 1776 - owing to the little regularity that seems to have prevailed in the preservation of the Circar Records. a great part of which were destroyed in the Nabobs Assumption of the Country; and the rest scattered about the different Apartments of the Palace - on being collected to-gether, from the loss of many Accounts, and the decay of the few remaining, they were considered as a heap of useless unconnected Rubbish, and removed from the Dufter to the Zerant Kauna - So confused are the Accounts even of the last Reign from the total change in the mode of Management, and the neglect of Amar Sing's Ministers, that the Officers of the Dufter declare themselves frequently at a loss to furnish th[illegible] [illegible]ced of them -

Official information in the Villages for want of Conongoes and Mautcurnums, and baffled by the little regularity that appears to have prevailed in the preservation of the Circar Records. We feel ourselves in a Similar predicament with the Nabob in 1773 after his Highness had possessed himself of this Country, being at a loss to ascertain the Revenues, he had recourse to a person Named Maro Pundit, Styled the Dubbeer, to renew a previous Attempt in Tuljajee time to form a Village Settlement, for which purpose he called on the Inhabitants for their own Accounts of the Produce in order to complete a Settlement from such partial & Statements upon the Average of ten years past in the mean time His Highness appointed Village Accountants, & other Officers, and placed the Country Under Aumani & management —

10 . . . . It does not appear that this affo under a Mahomedan Government, and in the full tide of the Nabobs power was able to accomplish the Object even with the aid of such servants as His Highness was able to bring from the Carnatick in order to intro=duce His new mode of Management in the Tanjour Country - a settlement was however formed by the Dubbe but with various success, and tho' this settlement is

Standard —

standard of the present day, it was considered so far from the end proposed, that the Rajah Tuljajee, no sooner had his Country restored in 1776/7 than he put it under Aumanie a second time, in hope of completing what the Nabob had left undone; during this Aumanee, the Rajah made some recoveries of the Circar rights as the Nabob had done, particularly in the Soubahs of Manargoody and Maiveram, but encountered the same Opposition and resistance from the Inhabitants and after a struggle of two years, His Excellency was obliged to relinquish the attempt from the conviction that His power when Opposed to the general Interests of His people, was unequal to the Undertaking, and that the very servants He appointed as checks upon the Land=holders were individually interested against him; The failure of these two powerful attempts to obtain a defined Knowledge of the Revenues, left them in the undisturbed possession of their lands, and to Account for little more than the accustomed reputed produce.

11. . . . . Having given this outline of the former state of the Country, We proceed to report the result of our enquiries into its actual internal state, and to show, by a comparison with the Mode of Manage=ment formerly in use, the imperfect System observed of late under Am[illegible] that has Operated

Operated for nearly twelve years, and tended to favor the collusive and self interested views of the people, while it gradually destroyed every shadow of Circar authority throughout the Kingdom –

12. . . . . It was the Misfortune of Ameersing to be raised to the Musnud from a life of perfect seclusion, to be wholly unfit for the charge he had assumed, and to make choice of a Sirkeel as little qualified as himself; This Man, Sheverow, had been wholly employed under Tuljajee in the channel of European Communication with Madras; He had no sooner prevailed on Ameersing to give him the Management of His Revenues, than He found himself incompetent to the Task of Collecting them as will appear by adverting to the Origen of the Puttackum System which was partially introduced in the Sirkeelship of his Predecessor Bava at the close of Hyder's destructive War –

The Subahs of Comboconum and Trivady, and the Sheally District, most exposed to the eruptions of the Enemy, were then nearly desolate, and the Inhabitants of the rest so generally dispersed that the whole Munjah produce after the War amounted to little more than eighteen Lacks of Cullums – With a view to encourage a more extensive cultivation, Bava united in small Puttuckums a Village which had most suffered in the War with another contiguously Situated, which had been less exposed, by this means transferring the Cattle, implements of Husbandry, and resources of each to their Mutural relief – a principal Landholders Selected by the Inhabitants and Approved of by the Circar was considered as the intermediate Agent of both, and denominated the Puttuckdar from whom the Circar received a Caboolit binding him

for

for the cultivation of such a portion of Land as might be previously agreed on between him and the Cultivator - with the view of aiding the endeavours of the Inhabitants, Bava withdrew for a time the usual Circar Servants, and left to the charge of the Head Inhabi-tants the entire Management and Administration of the Village - This Salutary Arrangement had the desired effect; confidence, and a Spirit of industry revived, and from eighteen, the Produce was raised to sixty Lacks of Cullums - Bava was aware of the impolicy of continuing this Expedient (Which he merely resorted to from necessity) longer than the empoverised state of the Country made it necessary, and it seems to have been his intention to recur to the Old System of Collection, a Village settlement, after four or five years, in which time the Country would be suffici-ently recovered without there being any well grounded appre-hension that the Puttuckdars would acquire a degree of influ-ence any way hostile to the interest of the Circar - But Bava being soon After displaced, no steps were taken by his successor, Shevarow, for a change of Management, and to his want of foresight, by Mistaking the temporary expedient of his Predecessor, for a permanent System, and subsequent corrupt administration may be justly ascribed the present inveteracy of the evil -

13 In tracing its progress we find, that with a view to relieve himself from the trouble and respon-sibility than incident to Management - He made the System general throughout the Country, and by degrees enlarged the Puttuckums into little Zemindarees by Uniting several

several Villages together, and placing over the whole a Puttuckdar of his own Selection on his presenting him an adequate consideration, and to these Arrangements no objection was made by the Inhabitants, since it became the interest of every Puttuckdar to court their support previous to offering himself as a Candidate, and their consent to cultivate previous to his entering into engagements with the Palace - As the Puttuckdars by the tenour of their Caboleats were made responsible for a certain defined produc with the several taxes levied on the Inhabitants, in order to obviate any defalcation of Revenue, Shevarow's next imprudent Act was to invest them with the authority delegated to the different Circar Servants employed over the Country, most of whom were in consequence dismissed and their pay devided between the Puttuckdars - Thus at one sweep was every gradation of authority annihilated, and the sole power transferred to interested Agents between the Circar and the Inhabitants, for altho' in the pay the Palace, Puttuckdars can now be considered in no truer light than Renters, making the most favorable ter between Government and the Inhabitants for their private advantage, without the penalty of forfeit Thus it appears that, altho their Office under cer restrictions was calculated to the wisest and most beneficial purpose, has been continued beyond the p

period originally designed, and perverted to the most corrupt ends—

14 The power of the Puttuckdar may be carried to the highest degree of Oppression without much fear of detection from the few remaining Circar Servants in the Soubahs, and of late, as their influence has gradually increased, they seem no longer to acknowledge any control, they possess no Sunnuds of appointment, and altho' considered removable at the pleasure of the Rajah, that privilege has been but in few instances cautiously exercised, from their known connection with the Cavalcarras, and the fear of exciting their joint revenge which is shown by plundering the Inhabitants and forcing them to disperse if they seem any way disposed to cultivate their lands, and conform to the orders of the Circar— They now, as if by general combination, levy a fine on the Inhabitants of from ten to fifteen fan[?] on every 100 Cullums on the gross Nunjah produce, under a pretence of extra charges, and some of them blend in their own persons, the Occupations of Puttudar, Meerassadar and Cavalcarra all intended to Operate as a check on each other— This Connection by extending their influence makes them more formidable than they would be by their number only, which amounts to 225 over the whole Country— On the demise of a Puttuckdar,

if the Son can make good his Fathers engagements, and
not objected to by the Inhabitants, he is considered the
Puttuckdar, and acknowledged as such at the Palace,
without any other from than passing a fresh Caboliat,
but this succession is at the will of the Rajah, and to suit
His convenience, without any idea of the Office being
hereditary —

15. . . . . We forward Translation of a Caboliat
passed by the Puttuckdars more fully to develope "the
"exact predicament in which they stand at present" the
Nature of their engagements with the Circar, and relative
situation in respect to the Inhabitants. Thus we per=
=ceive an overgrown and inordinate power prevailing
thro' the Country in the character of Puttuckadar - whe
most of the useful and active Officers of Government are
suppressed and their power transferrd to the very people
whom they were originally intended to control —

16. . . . . . . We think it unnecessary to enlarge
on the obvious impolicy of this Measure, to show that t
Circar Authority so mutilated was unequal to any of th
functions of Government, and almost an abrogation of Obedien
and Submission, for on the Minds of a People who for a length
time appear to have been encroaching upon the powers of
Government, such an emancipation could not fail to make
deep impression, and to confirm in them those habits of resis
and unanimity which we now feel ourselves called upon to Oppose

17. . . . . — But this was not the extent of the

evil arising from the negligence and inability of Aimeer Singh's Government - Aware of the Objections to be made to his elevation to the Musnud - He seems to have sought conciliation in the Inhabitants by yielding still more to their inordinate views and to have cherished this Spirit of encroachment in them by a very considerable injudicious remission in the division of the Crops, as well as by a lavish prodigality in the distribution of

...rticular
...ams &c. B

Maniams, Enams, Shotrams &c. an Abstract of which is here subjoined; in Amount they are of serious importance, tho' of little Weight in our Opinion, when compared with the political effect such concessions must have on the Inhabitants, & concessions which it is now ten years since they have been confirmed in the enjoyment of -

Abstract of Maniams &c. &c.

	Chuckrs.	F.	Ca[illegible]
Survamaniams	22,028	..	4
Choteriam or favorable fixed Rent	5,395	6.	21
Lands &c. also on favorable Rent, but not fixed . . .	3,584	..	21
Enaums or Grants in Money -	9,854	..	..
Jaghires	11,248	5.	..
Remissions in Waurum &c.	1,25,557	6.	12
Lands bestowed on a Poligar newly constituted - - -	2,560	..	..
Chuckrams . . .	180,227	9.	1
Star Pagodas -	75,094	11.	[illegible]

18 . . . . - With these instances before Us of Extraordinary

Extraordinary Advantage derived, first by the general class of Landholders from the hidden resources of the Country, — secondly by the Head Landholders in their Capacity of Puttuckdars, and thirdly by so many and various discrip=tions of People from the abovementioned lavish alienations and improvident indulgences, We have been led to contrast this View of prosperity exclusively enjoyed by the Inhabitants of Tanjour with the prevalent Opinion of their Oppressed state, and have given our attention to that part of our Instructions directing Us to "recall the Inhabitants who "are supposed to have emigrated from Tanjour during the "administration of Ameersing by Offers of pecuniary aid &c" We have the satisfaction to learn from every channel of information, and in particular from many of the people themselves that the instances of emigration are very few if any, and on the other hand owing to the too easy Government of Ameersing, and to the rigorous proceedings exercised for some years past in the Neigh=bouring districts of the Nabob, together with the ins=urrections at Warriore Pollam, and the scarcity at Ramnad, that a very considerable number of Inhabitants of the inferior classes have of late taken refuge in the Tanjour Country, and that it is present fertility as greatly to be ascribed to this increase in the population but they can be

considered as only new Comers, not new Settlers, from the Natural propensity of the Natives to return to the lands of their Fathers; therefore we do not reckon on this Acquisition to the Tanjour Country, longer than the present distructive System of Government shall exist in the Carnatic —

19. As it has not been customary with the Palace Officers to keep Registers of their Inhabitants, so we feel it difficult to state minutely the progress in population or improvement in the Country since the War with Hyder, and the peace in 1783, but the following Abstract of the increase in the Cultivation may serve as a very satisfactory guide, and prove, during the first five years, the benefits of the Village Puttuckums in restoring the Cultivations, and subsequently that Ameersings Reign, however deficient in the administration of His Government, was not Oppressive to the People, or unfavorable to the returning prosperity of the Country, so far as prosperity depends on increasing fertility —

Statement

Statement of the Nunjah or Paddy Produce of the Tanjour Country for a series of years Extracted from the Palace Dufters exclusive of Lands under fixed Rent Maniums &c.^a &c.^a —

Anno Domini —	Fusly	Cullums —	Mer.^d	Mud.	Remarks —
1780	1190	119,09,085	2	"	Previous to Hyders War —
1781	1191	13,00,807	10	"	During the War (1781–1782)
1782	1192	15,63,122	2	"	
1783	1193	43,60,911	10	"	First introduction of the Outtuckum System by Bava which effected the Recovery of the Country — (1783–1785)
1784	1194	60.87.473	5	"	
1785	1195	74.54.397	8	1/2	
1786	1196	69.01.311	2	1 1/2	Shevarows Sirkeilship — (1786–1789)
1787	1197	75,27,956	1	1/2	
1788	1198	74.96.538	1	1 1/2	
1789	1199	81.08.306	8	"	
1790	1200	91.19.863	"	1	Companys Management During the War with Tippo (1790–1792)
1791	1201	91.19.863	"	1	
1792	1202	92.44.248	11	"	
1793	1203	100,29.365	"	1 1/4	Country restored to the Rajah — (1793–1796)
1794	1204	97.11,782	6	"	
1795	1205	104,16.746	4	"	
1796	1206	103.23.326	5	"	

20. . . . . We are sensible that this Statement altho consonant to the Spirit, does not accord with the exact Letter of our Instructions, directing us to state "the Number of Inhabitants." &c.^a for to discriminate with accuracy

Ab...

the Number of Weavers and other Classes of Inhabitants would involve much time, and We conceive be found impra=ticable in the present state of the Country — As We have already stated the condition of the People to be so much the reverse of the idea generally entertained of them, We have only further to add on the Score of Injustice and Oppression, that the Evil does not appear to have been carried to any excess by the Government — We have traced its effects to the condition of the Indivi=dual, who being given up to the Mercy of the Puttuckdar in the first instance, from the dissolute con=duct of Ameersings Ministers, had little hope of redress in the second by an appeal to the Palace — However We must Observe, that from the Puttuckdars being for the most part the principal Landholders — the Inhabitants are thought to have derived a security from their equal, which it is strongly suspected they would have implored in vain at the Palace gate —

21. - - - - - - We will now adduce another general Argument to prove that the evils of the late Reign have not fallen upon the Inhabitants, by showing the plan adopted by Shevarow to procure resources, Either to discharge the Kists of the Honble Company's Treaty, or for Ameersing

and himself

himself to lavish away in pleasure or dissipation in Marriages or Religious Ceremonies, He uniformly applied to Soucars and Moneylenders for Cash, which being then in great plenty at Madras and Tanjore, He found it a readier way of providing for the Disbursements of the Palace, than by replenishing His Treasury from the usual means of extortion, a mode which ignorance of the Country, and the independence of the Land holders would have surely frustrated - The late Rajah's load of Debt both public and private, during His reign, confirms the justness of this Conclusion —

22. As the necessity of borrowing Money by the Native Princes generally implies the operation of a Mortgage of the Country, and the destructive interference of an unfeeling and rapacious Usurer in the Revenue, we think it necessary to State our information on this head; we find the practice has not obtained to any great extent in Tanjour, and only in the latter part of the reign of Ameersing; indeed it would amount almost to a contradiction of what we have asserted of the turbulent Spirit of the Landholders, to admit the facility of a Soucar or Merchant assuming a power which the Circar exercises with infinite difficulty.

23. The Moneylenders appear not to have held any authority in the Soubahs, but to have recei

(a Bond.

a Bond from the Rajah, and a Collateral Security by an Order or Tunka on the Soubah, to be appropriated for the discharge of the debt — The Villadar of the Soubah, or Circar officer, is sent for, and after being desired to state his probable receipts, and all demands existing against the Amount, He is informed, the Balance is to be paid to the holder of the Tunka, which is made out accordingly — the Money is in Consequence collected by the Circar officers, and made over to the agent appointed to reside on the Spot to receive it —

24 — A different mode, we believe, is observed in the Carnatic, where the Tunka is generally granted for more than the actual Revenue, and the agents of Tunka holders are allowed to assume the Circar power and employ their Sibbendy and Peons in imprisoning the persons and distraining the property of the Inhabitants, until the debt is discharged —

25. — We do not learn of this assumed power being exercised by any in the Tanjour Country, except Chinna who long enjoyed the friendShip, favor and Service of the late Rajah Ameersing, in the Character of Agent, Soucar, and Puttuckdar, and whose influence in Tanjour is well known to have extended almost to the power of the Rajah's Government and to make him an exception to the point we are now Speaking of Vizt The Simple Operation of

18

of a Tunka — and even this person, we learn, forbore to press the Inhabitants for More than they were willing or able to pay, and in the event of deficiency, sought his resource, not in extortion, but in a renewed demand upon the Rajah —

Cowlcarras — 26 — Under these Circumstances the Inhabitants of Tanjour appear to be a favored people, and from the various Causes above related, to be exempted in a great degree from the usual oppressions that prevail in other Country Government — but Still their Situation is not without it's troubles, and we find that the Same relaxation of Government which has allowed them to transgress to Such an alarming extent on the rights of the Circar, has favored at the Same time the oppressions and irresistable encroachments of their turbulent neighbours, the Poligars, Cawlcarras, and Colleries; But it is not only in Tanjour that the wise and Politic institution of District and Village Watchers is become the Scourge and pest of those rich and happy provinces of which it was formerly the greatest blessing — These watchers, or Cawlcarras, are originally a Warlike race of Peons, and in continual use of their Pikes and Matchlocks — So long as the influence of a Superior Government was felt and acknowledged through the Country, they were found to perform their duties with wonderful punctuality, and by an unexampled Vigilance to Secure the Inhabitants in general from Loss. Owing to these advantages they have been admitted to the receipt

receipt of fees from the Cultivators, and to partake of certain, but defined, privileges in the Villages where they are allowed to reside — as the power of Government relaxed, their misconduct was overlooked, and the Inhabitants, defenceless and exposed, were unable to keep them within bounds; Being naturally of a predatory habit, they presumed to help themselves with impunity, and to make demands upon that property they were employed to protect — The Suffering Inhabitants were accustomed to call upon the Circar power to redress their grievances and punish the delinquents, for which purpose the Country Princes maintained a military force under the denomination of Sibbendy but the same want of energy and ability, that loosened the reins of Civil Government, soon pervaded the other departments — and the Inhabitants found to their sorrow, that no attention was paid to their complaints, that the Circar had lost the power to enforce restitution of their property or to chastise their aggressors — The plunder of the Villagers property was followed by depredations on that of the Circar, and the Cawlcarra growing rich in spoil was no longer contented with his original character, but aspired to the respectability of a Land holder; and ultimately has, in some instances, become a

(Puttuckdar

Cuttuckdar; under Various contrivances he possesses himself of land, as his neighbours become poor either from his robberies, or from other causes, he offers them Money for their expences, and Seldom fails to demand the repayment in Such a Manner as to Make their land the forfeit –

27 Under the pressure of these evils, and hopeless of relief, the Inhabitants of themselves acknowledge to us the Necessity they are under of Compromising with their cruel Invaders for their Safety and ease, to this compromise we at present owe the apparent tranquillity of the Country, while we are well aware that to this compromise is to be attributed most of the evils we Shall have to contend with –

28 It is no longer to the Circar officer that the Inhabitant pays his first tribute of Submission, – but to the Cawlcarra; and even during the last Season in the Settlement of the Crop, the Cultivators not only – resisted the Claims of the Collector, but combined with the Cawlcarras in open hostility against the armed force that made an ineffectual attempt to Subject them to Obedience, and, but for timely Concessions, they would – now have been in a State of insurrection, and the – Circar despoiled of its revenue; we also learn from the Inhabitants that Such is the arrogance to which they must Submit, that they dare not put a plough –

to

to the ground without first having obtained the assent of the Cawlcarra, that if the Meerassdars resist his power, their labourers are made to Suffer, and until this Tyrant of the Village is appeased, no man Sleeps Secure in his house, this we are given to understand is the greatest evil in the Country, and the Land holders, as well as the Circar, are equally interested in the reform of it. The Mischief has however taken deep root, and the present Situation of your Collectors demonstrates most forcibly the height to which it is risen, and the insufficiency of their power to withstand the Continuation —

29- The Cowlcarras are very numerous, and from their relationship and Connection with the Arielore and Warriore Pollams are Secure in a retreat by only Crossing the Colleroon, Whenever any Measures are taken against them. It is Supposed to have contributed greatly to the Nabob's Success in his temporary Government of Tanjour, His being at the Same time, in Authority over these Pollams of which the present Condition is Such as to have the very Contrary effect upon us, and it will be in Vain even for the Company's Government to attempt the Suppression of the Banditti until they Can, at the Same time, cut off their resource and retreat in the Nabob's Countries —

30- It is in the memory of the present Servants of the Palace, when these Cawlcarrois were at the call, and

Obedient

Obedient to the orders of a Vattam Monegar, and we fear until they can be brought back to their original State of Subordination, that the Revenues and reform of this Country must be precarious. The exemplary punishments occasionally inflicted upon them by the Circar, were always found to give a temporary relief; and we are led to believe a few instances of capital punishment among the principal of them, well followed up by resuming their usurped lands, and by reducing them to the receipt of their Village fees, would be found to have a more lasting effect. If however we are to judge of the means necessary for this reform, we must, when we observe the force the Collector's required to keep the Cawlcarras in check in their Soubahs, a very Serious one, and probably not to be accomplished by any Sudden exertion of temporary power, so effectually as by a permanent force of an efficient Government threatening on the Spot the certainty of prompt punishment —

31. The Tanjour Country is indeed Surrounded with Similar Depredators, and we concerned to remark that in the high public road between Tanjour and Trichinopoly, a nest of Colleries are allowed to exist, who seldom fail to levy contributions from the passengers either by theft or barefaced robbery in the open day — They are known to extend their excursions to distant Provinces and even to the Capital of the Carnatic and Mysore

Tondimans-

Tondiman's woods, and eight or nine petty Polygars of Tanjour bound the South east of the Tanjour Country, and altho' their people are under proper regulation, and observe the duties of their Cavelly, Still there is a connection among the Villains, that preserves the Chain entire throughout the boundaries of the Province—

32. But the Tanjour Country Suffers principally from its own Cowlcarras, whose numbers and Condition may be judged of by the list we have procured of them for two Soubahs, and who are dispersed in every Village, and yet act in Conjunction altho' Some among them possess more wealth and power than Others, yet the most formidable have no post of defence, or any Settled place of residence — they will assemble in the night to effect their purpose, and disperse again before morning; It is this Circumstance which renders our regular military of little effect. The Cowlcarras watch the Troops at their Stations, and as Soon as a Movement, however Secret, is Made, the alarm is given, and the intelligence flies from Village to Village with the rapidity of the Wind, and by the time the detachment arrives at its destination, no one is to be found but Women and Children—

Vide List of Cowlcarras— C.

33. For us to hope to Seize the offenders in the Act of plundering, or under circumstances of

proof to warrant the regular execution of Capital punishment, is almost in Vain — The rigorous proceedings of a Government in the punishment of this desultory Tribe, appear to us to be more likely to attain the object, mixing more immediately with the Cowlcarras Such of their Inhabitants and confidential Peons as would from time to time give notice of their Movemen[ts] and ultimately betray them — The Summary punishment that would follow in this Case, would be exemplary, and if a judicious distribution of regular Troops in Small parties, we[re] at the Same time posted throughout the Country, it would deter the rest of the Cowlcarras from any idea of resistance or revenge. The Land holders, for the most part Brahmins, wou[ld] take the earliest opportunity of breaking their league with a people whose Cast and manners are so repugnant to thei[r] prejudices, and the Cowlcarras, after being Stript of their usurpations, would in all probability fall back into their Original Conditions —

34. Whatever measures may be adopted, they Should be introduced in a manner to Convince the people of every description, that they are not merely the expedient of [the] day, but the foundation Stones of a regular and permanen[t] reform for years to come; for it would be unreasonable to expect the Brahmins, and other Landholders to run the haza[rd] of breaking their present connection with the Cowlcarras until they are certain of protection from the Circar —

(The

The Same conviction must be impressed upon the Minds of all the Land holders before we can look for any material reform of the other abuses, or hope to recover any thing for the Circar under the head of Remissions of Warum, & alienations Encroachments &c. &c. they are in the habit at present, on the Slightest dissatisfaction from the Circar, to throw themselves under the protection of the Cowlcarras, and not only through the means of their Peons to impede the progress of Cultivation in their own Villages, but to annoy their neighbours till they also desist, and bring the Circar Revenues into danger. There is no extremity to which the Land holders would not resort in open defiance to the Circar, to Support their imaginary Rights, even to preserve the encroachments they have made, and to keep the Circar from a more accurate Knowledge of their resources — The attempt to recover the prodigal remissions of AmeerSing, it is Supposed would call forth their utmost resistance — To try to develope their reservations by an exposure of the whole produce by the Measurement of their Lands, under the operation of an Aumani management, would probably endanger the peace of the Country for a year, and, in the Opinion of many Sacrifice its Revenues and even then it would be difficult to define the real produce of the Nunjah and Punjah Lands, to ascertain the Nunjah by Measurement would subject us to the necessity of dividing the Crops, and taking the Circar Share, in kind, and that for a period of years,

Vide appendix Pages 25 & 39.

26

or the Inhabitants would defeat an experiment of one or
years by Stinting the growth of their paddy, and this is too
accomplished by only depriving it for a night or two of
usual Supply of Water - To receive the Revenues in Kind +
would also prove a most hazardous undertaking, undertaking
much would be plundered before it could be disposed of, and
we fear more would be left unsold, a burthen upon the +
Circar, for it has been long perceived by the Princes of Tanjour
that no arrangement, but that of compelling every Landholder
to dispose of his portion of the Circar grain, could possibly +
relieve the Country from the Superabundance of its produce

36 The Dubbeer's Settlement during the Nabobs
time - after comparing the Inhabitants' accounts for former years,
as we have already observed, was formed on a Caboleith +
taken from the Head Inhabitants of each Village, defining the
Number of Vallies to be Cultivated, and their produce, for
which the Village was made answerable, together with
the lesser Revenues and which as they are fixed, are not
Specified - an addition to this Settlement by the Aumanee
management of Tuljajee in 1777/8 constitutes at this day the
utmost aggregate amount of the Revenues ever collected from
Tanjour, and no other documents are within our immediate
reach, were we to enter on a Village Scrutiny, but the two above
mentioned, they are here annexed and contrasted with the
amount of the present Caboliahs -

Vide Part 9

Comparison

[C]omparison of the Dubbiers Settlement and Buchanahs Encrease with

Dubbiers Settlement with Subsequent Encrease in Cultivation and Produce—	Quantity of Land in the Settlement &ca		Quantity of Produce in the Settlement &ca		
	Vaylees	Maws	Cullums	m.	ma
Dubbiers Settlement during the Management of the Nabob in 1774.	86598.	17/16	12,85,669.	9.	½
Queens Jaghire	1025.	8¼	3,36,390.	5.	..
Total Dubbiers Settlement	87,624	5 7/16	13,19,2060.	2.	½
Encrease of Produce fixed by Buchanah Sirkeel to the Rajah Tuljajee by Aumaunee in 1776/7			1,38,1129	..	—
Further Encrease both of Cultivation & Produce accounted for during the Management of Buchanah	925.	15/8	1,33,644	3.	1¾
Encrease Since			83064.	8.	1½
Total	88,550.	7/16	14,78,9898.	2.	1¾

Account Showing the present deficiency of the Laboleat Cultivation and Produce of

Circar Villages exclusive of the Puttoocottah Soubah and New Collery Nauds under Rent—

283. Villages in the Trivady Soubah
274. Do ... in Combaconum .. Do
742. Do ... in Manargoody .. Do
588. Do ... in Mayaverum .. Do
1987 Total Villages on which are Settled.
372. Villages in Trivady.
457. Do ... in Combaconum.
444. Do ... in Manargoody
581. Do ... in Mayaverum
1854 Total.

Villages agreeing with the Dubbiers Settlement	
Do ... not agreeing .. Do	1987.
Do ... of Puttacottah rented	1854.
Do ... of the new Collery nauds & Pubby Land	1256.
Total Circar Villages	120.
	5217.

present Cabuleat Cultivation and Produce of the Country —

Present State alienation, appropriation, and deficiency of the Same —	Vaylies	maws	Quantity of Land: Vaylies	maws	Quantity of Produce: Cullums	mer	me…
			4172.	6.	640455	—	
Company Jaghire			1025.	8¼	336,390.	5.	·
Queens Do			52.	19¾	9582.	—	
Chobrieum, or fixed favorable Rent in Tuljajees time			247.	3½	83193.	6.	·
Mauneiums granted by Tuljajee	1368.	5/32					
Do Do by Ameersing	437.	4 2/32					
Deduct Punjah Lands			930.	6 1/16	154080	1.	½
			1095.	8.	184510.	6.	—
Mortgaged to the Danes			1507.	19.	200000	—	
Four magauns of Kaveaul rented for ready money							
Rented in 4 Soubahs for ready Money, Nunjah Land	1123.	3 1/16					
Do Do Punjah Do	1209.	4½	2332.	7 9/16	141101.	3.	·
Puttacottah Soubah never under Puttacum — Estimated at an average of the 3. 1. Cullums pr. Valey on the Dubbeers & Buchanah's Settlement — Nunjah	3080.	7½					
Punjah	2160.	12½	5241.	—	400000	—	
Nine Naceds Magauns — Do Cull. on me 13. 5. 1. pr. Valey — Estimated at an average on the Dubbeers & Buchanah's Settlement — Nunjah	1014.	19¼					
Punjah	6413.	18.	7428.	17¼	100000	—	
Four Soubahs as pr. Cabuleat account No. 6 as pr. Statement in Page 36			56471.	9⅞	10416746.	4.	—
			80,505.	5⅝	12666059.	1.	½
Total accounted for							
Add deficiency in the present Cultivation, or difference not accounted for by the Puttuckdars & Inhabitants — Explained in the following Statement			8044.	14 7/16	2123839.	1.	1¼
Total			88550.	7/16	14789898.	2.	1¾

the Country in Comparison with the Dubbeers Settlement and Buchanah's Encrease.

Land & Produce agreeing with the Dubbeers Settlement, & Buchanah's Encrease — Vaylies	maws	Cullums	mer	mer	Land & Produce not agreeing with the Dubbeers Settlement and Buchanah's Encrease — Settlement and Encrease: Vaylies	maws	Cull.	mer	mer	Land & Produce by present Cabuleats — Vaylies	maws	Cullums	mer	mer	Present Deficiency — Vaylies	maws	Cullums	me…
5656.	2⅓	730571.	5.	1¼														
4875.	12¾	1097809.	1.	1.														
10249.	7½	1679859.	8.	..														
8053.	3¼	1418317	3.	½														
28834.	5⅝	4926557	6.	¾														
...	...	...	...	...	7614.	17 7/16	1661514	1.	..	5706.	8½	1208331.	5.	1¼	1908.	9 1/16	453182	7.
...	...	...	...	...	9507.	15½	2454696	5.	1.	8092.	5⅞	1894430.	1.	1.	1415.	9⅞	560266.	4.
...	...	...	...	...	8426.	13½	1534003	7.	½	6711.	17.	1062472	5.	·	1714.	16½	471531.	2.
...	...	...	...	...	10,132	12⅝	1963813	9.	1½	7126.	13.	1324954	9.	1½	3005.	19⅞	638859.	·
...	...	...	...	...	35,631.	19 1/16	7614027.	11.	1.	27637.	4¼	5400198	9.	1¾	8044.	14 7/16	2123839.	1.

The

37. The above Settlements having been made in the more flourishing days of the Country, are here seen to exceed the rates of the Caboliats of the present day, by 21 Lacks of Cullums and upwards, and this not so much owing to the effects of the War in 1782. as to the corrupt and irregular administration of Ameerfing and His minister, which leads us to animadvert on the present mode of Collecting the Revenue. Shevarow's policy, as we before observed, was to unite several Villages into one Puttucktarship, and for a Bribe to take from the Holder of it a Caboliat of Considerably less Value than the aggregate produce of the Villages under his charge, and as if to render the difficult, they even divided Villages, and allowed their favorites to select the part of Revenue most favorable to themselves, and to Comprise under their Puttucktarship other Villages very remote from their residence, and of course from their authority and protection. These imperfect Caboliats are now the rent-rolls, as it were, of the Districts, and were transmitted to your Collectors by Ameerfing to be their guide with the Inhabitants, and from which the Landholders on every trivial Occasion demand remissions as Confidently as if the Caboliat was equal to the Dubbeers Settlement.

38. The Puttucktars were favored in this mode of withholding the just dues from the Circar by the reviving fertility of the Country as

it gradually recovered from the devastation of Hyder's &c
War, which afforded them the Apparent Credit of the
increasing the Produce of their Puttuckums, while they
were at the Same time, receiving Bribes &c from
the Inhabitants for not reporting the full Extent of
their returning Prosperity; and as the Puttakum &c
Management renders no accounts to the Circar of the Extent
of Cultivated and uncultivated Lands, it was out
of the Circar Power to detect the fraud this System
having now prevailed for 10 Years Opposes to us the
Same insurmountable Difficulty in defining the Evil,
and in determining the quantum of Loss arising from the
Lands, really left Uncultivated, or from the Concealed
Produce of those Lands actually Cultivated, but not
Accounted for - as a proportion of these Lands are to be
found in almost every Village, We conceive this to be
one of the Secret resources and reservation of the Land=
holders -

Reform. 39. In this condition the Country is at presen[t]
with Revenues very little defined at best, and that Standa[rd]
Considerably neglected and broken down, It would therefore
we Conceive, Operate as a great reform in the Country, and
be a leading Step towards a more Minute investigation,
if the present Puttuckdars were removed, and the Old &c
System of Management with the Dubbers establishment
[Vi]de List of Servants D of Circar Servants (or a modification of it) revived, and
the

the Head Inhabitants of each Village Separately called upon for the Revenues, according to the Settlement made by the Dubbeer in 1774 and, where it appears reasonable, with the addition of Tuljajees Aumeni, we have reason to think from our conferences with all Ranks of People and particularly with many Landholders, this measure may be adopted without much difficulty or risk to the Revenues. They acknowledge to us their wish to be relieved from the Cowlcarras' undue power over them, and even from the Puttuckdar. They foresee this can only be done by replacing the Servants of Government in their former Station and authority — They also acknowledge there is nothing unjust in the Dubbeers &ca Settlement — a point of Such consequence, obtained with the consent of the Inhabitants, and without fear of Commotion, while we are at the Same time Subduing the more formidable evil of the Cowlcarra's power, is, we think, very deserving attention, and we recommend it as more promising in its beneficial consequences, than any abrupt attack on the acquired privileges of the Inhabitants, by a more minute enquiry into their resources and reservations, a principal part thereof, we think, may arise from the produce of their lands, beyond Tuljajees increase on the Dubbeers Settlement — But as this advantage must depend in a great degree upon their labour and Care in the Cultivation, we are fearful that any attempt to increase that amount will be instantly frustrated by a relaxation of their industry.

so long as they may find it expedient to diminish the produce to the Quantum already Known, & Especially as the opinion under which any investigation must proceed, is most unfavorable to its accomplishment, for it must ever operate against our utmost endeavours to obtain from the People, an Account of the real produce of their lands, so long as they recollect that the claims of the Circar have ever increased with its Knowledge of the Revenue, and so long as they are in doubt of the permanency of our Authority — They would have to fear all the renewed evils of the former System, after having made a faithful surrender to us of the very reservations, that alone enable them to exist under it —

40 They see Govt. have but recently constituted a Young Rajah to Govern the Country which they Know is to be assumed for two or more years, in order to carry our Measures of reform into effect, and then to be restored; Hence we are thoroughly convinced that no persuation or assurances the Government could make, would for a moment remove their apprehension of the renewal of former grievances, nor do we Know in what Manner the Country could be fully restored

restored to the Rajah under the restrictions it would in this case become necessary to impose upon him, in favor of His Subjects—

41. We conceive that the Dubbeers &c Settlement, although the result of so many laborious and powerful attemts at the true Knowledge of the Tanjore Revenues, is still very short of the object proposed to us in our Instructions- and we are sensible how very desirable it is to remedy the defect of former Tanjour Governments, and for the benefit of all parties to have the Revenues more accurately defined by the Unequivocal lest of a Village Berez - but as nothing of the kind ever existed in Tanjour, the work is yet to be begun - We acknowledge to have had this desirable end continually in view, and to have left no means unsought to accomplish it- we have studied the present State of the Country, and the disposition of the Inhabitants, and find nothing there to encourage the attempt we are satisfied such an undertaking, if attainable can only be accomplished by a strict Scrutiny of every Village under a regular Aumanee, and as they amount to 5217 - We conceive the time required for the proceeding may greatly exceed the period reckoned upon for the existence of our Commissions - and have therefore resolved

to

to submit the Subject to the consideration of Government, in order that they may determine upon its expediency.

42 We also consider the separate authorities, that at present divide this small Province into three Distinct powers, as very unfavorable to any measure of general reform. They presented to us so many difficulties and counteractions from the advantages it gives the Inhabitants to act jointly or separately, and to secede from the immediate authority of one Soubah to another, that so soon as we found that no regular System of Management had prevailed, and from the want of Conongoes and Nautcurnums that the Collectors could be in possession of only the present defective Caboliats, being precluded, however desirous, from the influence of the Puttuckdars, from obtaining any but general information, which we could readily derive from the Palace, and the Soubahs under the Rajah, We determined not to interrupt them in their divisions, or take any steps that might disturb their Collections, or require their authority.

The Rajahs Subsidy

43 We now proceed to consider that part of our Instructions which directs us to ascertain the Revenue forthcoming to the Rajah from the Country, with a view to regulate the future Subsidy. In order to elucidate this material point we subjoin an abstract of two Accounts Nos 5 and 6 of the Jummabundy Collections of two years, in contradistinction to each other, and to shew that their inequality in the Revenue does not depend on accident or on the Circar or Caboliat

See General Statements Fusly 1203 & 1205.

produce

produce, so much as on the price of Grain –

Abstract

	Cawlies	Mawes	Cullums	mercal	meas.	Chucks	f.	cash	Chucks	f.	cash
Fuzly 1203 See No. 5											
Nunjah Land cultivated	55,074	3 10/16									
Caboliat Produce			10,82,965	"	1¼						
Share of Government			55,45,337	"	¼						
cullums 14,18,097 mercal 1 measures 1 (Car) at f. 3 cash 11¾ — 41,27,239 10 1¼ Peshanum @ f. 3 cash 22⅛ produce a Revenue to Government of						21,14,525	9	4½			
Add Chillary Codathaul at f. 15 cash 10½ per 100 Cullums of the above Caboliat produce						1,55,046	3	13½			
Total Government Revenue from Nunjah Land in Fuzely 1203									22,69,572	2	[illegible]
Fuzly 1205 See No. 6											
Nunjah Land cultivated	56,471	9⅞									
Caboliat Produce			104,16,746	4	"						
Share of Government			57,90,504	8	¾						
Cullums 14,45,966 mercal 10 measures 1 (Car) at f. 1 cash 19⅛ — 43,44,537 9 ¼ (Peshaunum) @ f. 1 cash 21¼ produce a Revenue of						10,89,940	–	15			
Add Chillary Codathaul at f. 16 cash 7½ per 100 cullums of Caboliat Produce						1,67,590	3	18			
Total Government Revenue from Nunjah Land in 1205									12,57,530	4	[illegible]
Difference of the two years in favor of the former									10,12,041	8	[illegible]

By the foregoing Statement it seems that the price of Paddy in the Car Season of 1203 was f. 3 cash 12¾ per Cullum & in the Peshaunum f. 3 28⅛ & that in 1205 it was so low as f. 1 cash 19⅛ in the car & f. 1 cash 21¼ in the Peshaunum, which great disproportion was solely decisive of the Revenue, for it is seen that in 1203 the Government Share Cullums 55,45,337 mercal 1 measures ¼ yielded Chucks 21,14,525 f. 9 cash 4½ when the larger Share culls 57,90,504 mercal 8 measures ¾ yielded less almost by half only Chucks 10,89,940 f. " cash 15 –

We annex another Account also taken from the Dufter, contrasting the produce with the price, together with the amount of the Revenue for Several Years –

General

General Comparative Statement of the Tanjour Revenue Under the Rajah & Companys management deducting Survamanium & other Grants –

Year	Total Produce in Paddy			Circar or Rajah share			Average price	Paddy Revenue			Chillary Coodathee or Paddy Tax			Total Paddy Revenue			[T]ribute for Dry Grain including Pattomthaw [illegible] Maund & Custom &ca			Total Collection			Remarks.
	Cullums	m	md	Cullums	m	md	Gold fans	Star Pagodas	f	cash	Star Pagos	f	cash	Star Pags	f	cash	Star Pags	f	cash	Star Pags	f	cash	
1776	9,122,985	3	.	5,081,313	11	1	3 44/128	7,15,469	14	70	61,688	6	10	7,77,157	21	.	1,83,041	25	..	9,60,199	7	.	Previous to the War with Hyder.
1777	12,229,901	4	½	6,311,732	9	½	2 13/128	5,96,405	2	32½	30775	7	.	6,77,180	9	22½	1,78,220	35	..	9,55,401	2	32½	
1778	12,173,745	5	.	6,781,582	11	½	1 29/32	5,37,594	24	43¾	80,124	35	70	6,17,719	15	30¾	1,76,791	29	..	7,94,511	1	30¾	
1779	11,426,569	6	.	6,365,762	.	.	2 105/128	7,47,848	7	.	76,443	33	27½	8,24,291	40	27½	1,77,375	.	..	10,01,666	40	27½	
1780	11,909,285	2	.	6,630,452	8	1	1 47/64	4,73,071	1	42½	73,146	33	66½	5,56,217	40	29	1,77,379	4	75	7,33,597	3	24	During the War.
1781	1,900,807	10	.	1,107,567	.	.	5 57/64	2,71,901	11	5	66,693	4	30	3,38,594	15	35	30,310	2	6	3,63,904	17	41	
1782	1,560,122	2	.	870,258	3	.	16	5,82,172	7	..	13,149	23	50	5,95,315	30	50	1,73,170	22	25	7,69,436	10	75	
1783	4,360,911	10	.	2,432,102	.	1	4 174/128	5,80,713	18	65	30,512	25	47½	5,31,227	2	32½	1,75,944	31	57½	7,07,169	34	10	Introduction of the Pittuchum system
1784	6,037,473	5	.	3,385,388	2	1	4 15/64	5,97,268	1	77½	41,882	31	5	6,39,150	32	22½	2,09,256	21	35	8,49,407	12	37½	
1785	7,654,397	3	½	4,531,221	5	1	2 ¾	4,95,836	4	47½	50,263	14	.	5,46,099	18	47½	2,20,107	13	45	7,66,206	32	12½	Ameersings Reign.
1786	6,901,311	2	½	4,055,204	7	½	2 61/128	4,18,138	4	12½	46,929	33	10	4,64,961	37	22½	2,00,338	32	47½	6,65,300	27	70	
1787	7,527,958	1	½	4,249,894	.	½	2 9/64	4,49,929	39	47½	49,924	25	12½	4,99,854	22	60	1,95,995	34	1	6,95,950	14	61	
1788	7,496,538	1	½	4,152,715	2	½	4 21/64	7,49,199	24	5	49,039	38	5	7,98,239	20	10	1,67,472	12	11	9,65,711	32	21	
1789	8,109,306	5	.	4,451,190	5	1	3 45/128	6,50,845	28	43¾	51,642	22	41½	7,02,438	10	5	1,78,772	37	76¼	8,81,262	6	1¼	Companys Management during the last War.
1790	9,119,863	.	.	1.5044446	8	½	3 3/32	6,50,554	.	52½	57,738	11	73¾	7,08,292	12	46½	1,92,902	27	45	9,01,194	40	11¼	
1791	9,119,863	.	.	1.5044446	8	½	3 37/128	7,90,272	39	52½	58,438	6	19	8,48,711	3	71½	1,99,366	4	72½	10,48,577	8	64	
1792	97[illegible]2240	11	.	5,114,044	5	½	4 25/128	8,94,479	2	67½	59,882	40	65	9,54,362	1	52½	1,99,883	41	64½	11,54,246	1	37	
1793	100[illegible]365	.	½	5,545,397	.	¼	3 53/64	8,81,052	19	46¼	64,602	27	78¾	9,45,655	5	45	1,75,400	29	.	11,21,055	34	45	Country restored to Ameersing.
1794	97[illegible]932	6	.	5,407,207	4	1	2 79/128	5,88,942	22	25	64,687	34	37½	6,53,630	14	62½	1,92,716	23	50	8,46,346	38	32½	
1795	104[illegible]746	4	.	5,790,304	8	¾	1 103/128	4,54,141	28	78¾	69,829	13	45	5,23,971	.	41	2,14,913	28	13½	7,38,884	28	57½	
1796	10,323,[illegible]26	5	.	5,778,679	11	1	2 9/64	4,92,281	7	17½	70,397	41	71¼	5,62,679	7		2,11,103	27	1¼	7,73,782	34	10	

In the year 1775 we are credibly [in]formed that the whole produce of Paddy amounted to 13,300,000 an[d] [illegible] the Price being at 5 fanams ⅌ Cullum, the Nabob is said to have collected from the Circar share of Paddy alone 17,45,625[illegible]

These

45 These accounts by no means warran[t]

hope that if we were to succeed in an Ausmane in-
stigation of the Villages, and were to increase thi[s]
produce, that an addition to the Revenue would [be]
the consequence - on the Contrary, unless a drough[t]
prevails in the neighbouring Provinces, and Tanj[ore]
only (from its rivers) preserves its Annual Crop
or unless an Army in the neighbourhood (as in th[e]
Nabobs time and again in the Year 1792) is drawn
and consuming large Supplies of Grain from th[e]
Province, so as to create an Unusual demand, [and]
of course raise the price, We find that any Addi[tion]
even to the present produce of the Country Migh[t]
add to its Revenues, however it would to the Wel[fare]
of the people - confining ourselves therefore [st]
to the point under consideration, - the regu[larity]
of the Rajahs subsidy, We are led to believe [that]
the causes of consumption We have stated
frequently occur, the Revenues in any g[iven number]
of Years may be rather lessened than in[creased]
by an addition to the produce, unless Ex[pedients]
are resorted to, such as remission fo[r Land]
& Sea duties, and even a premium on [the export]
of Grain - at all events the fluctua[tions of]
Price would be so considerable

any attempt to fix a permanent subsidy that could in every year, or on an average of any number of years, bear an equitable proportion to the gross Revenue

46. It will also appear by a reference to our Account of the Jumma Collections, that the annual receipts from the Nunjah or Paddy Revenue amount nearly to four fifths of the whole - so large a proportion of the gross Collections depending upon one Source of Revenue, and upon the incidental price it may obtain, demonstrates the fluctuation before mentioned, and the rates of sale of former years prove that the gross Revenue may vary from eight to ten, and even to fifteen Lacks of Pagodas.

47. Should therefore any alteration be made in the subsidy, We apprehend it cannot be for any determinate Sum, but that it must vary with the Annual price, and not depend on the Annual Quantity of Paddy yielded by the Cabaliats to the Rajah - We have shown how the price of Paddy is settled and Adjusted throughout the Country, and as it does not admit of much falsification, it would be easy to draw out a Schedule by which the Annual subsidy may be proportioned to the Revenues -

Appendix Page 6

48. We now submit our observations on the former as connected with the present state of Justice at Tanjore which we think suitable to

the

the circumstances of the Country and to the Manners and customs of the Inhabitants. The Administration of Civil Justice formerly centred in a single Judge first appointed to sit at Tanjour by Pretaubsing on a Salary of thirty Porto Novo Pagodas Monthly, with an establishment of Canecoplies and Mootseddies for the purpose of registering decrees, from which an appeal might be made to the Rajah who generally referred them to His Sirkeel or some other principal officer, and the Judge seems to have been under no other check or control for the punctual discharge of his trust. This loose and irregular System prevailed during the whole of Tuljajees reign, and some time after Ameersing's Accession. Mr. Swartz with that consideration for the welfare of the Inhabitants which forms the prominent feature of his benevolent career, whether actuated by an idea of the impolicy of so much power centring in one person, or by the conviction that that power was abused, repeatedly urged the necessity of instituting a Court of Justice at Tanjour, which he at last had the satisfaction to effect thro' the influence of Sir Archibald Campbell.

49. That Court at present exists under the name of Ninnee Mahl, and its form of proceeding is by Complaint, Answer, and Degree. It consists of a President and four Judges whose pay and establishment of Servants are exhibited in E. The Court sits daily, and takes cognizance of all Civil Cases which are

are provided for by the laws of the Shaster, if the parties cannot be prevai-
-led on to refer their cause to an Arbitration composed of the Heads of their
respective Casts, which is generally recommended for the despatch of
business, but an Award, whether of the Judges or of the Arbitrators, is
read in Open Court, and after being Signed, is liable to the rejection of the
Rajah. The Court is impowered to levy five per Cent on all claims of money
alone, and to fine to any Amount not exceeding 120 Chuckrums on dispu-
-ted real property, which is paid by the loser, and generally limited
by his means or any palliating circumstances that may arise
in the course of his defence, this forms a fund to defray the Salaries
of the Judges &c. and all incidental Expences of the Court. However
much the Administration of Justice may have been Obstructed in
Amersing's time by the influence of His favorite, Shivrow, we
have reason to believe that little, if any, abuse exists at present. The
Attention shewn by the Rajah Sherfojee to receive every degree, has
to this period since his Accession precluded the necessity of appeal
except in one instance of a Cause of fifty Chuckrums.

50. In Villages at a distance from Tanjour, in
case the parties cannot agree among themselves by private arbitra-
-tion, they have recourse to the Villadar stationed at the Cusbah or
Village of each Soubah, who names arbitrators to adjust their
dispute, from whose award away is open for an Appeal to the
Rajah — an Abstract of these proceedings is transmitted monthly
to the Palace, and the Rajah reserves to himself the right of rever-
-sing any that may appear to him unjust. This regulation in
favor of distant parts of the Country has been but recently
established by Sirfojee, and applies only to the Soubahs now
under his Control. Nevertheless we conceive the institution of
inferior Courts at the Cusbah of each Soubah, consisting of a
President and four Judges, would operate as a Check on the
Villadar and better contribute to the Security of the Inhabitants.
The forms &c. observed by the Court at Tanjour, we recommend sh

be modified in a way to apply to the extent of Jurisdiction of the inferior Courts, from whose decisions there should be allowed an Appeal to the Rajah —

51. The Criminal Justice in this, as in every Country Government, rests with the Prince, who has the power to institute an Enquiry in to the Offence of the Culprit, and may afterwards enforce, or not, the punishments prescribed by the Shaster, and on this principle while administered with firmness, and due regard to mercy, is well calculated to prevent the frequent recurrence of Crimes — The few instances of capital punishment since Pretaubsing's Accession to the musnud, in some degree justify this Opinion — on that ground we recommend that the Criminal Justice at Tanjour should remain on the present footing — But should any additional regulation in this Department be deemed necessary, we are of Opinion they should be framed to strengthen the Arm of Government, in order to curb the refractory Spirit prevailing through the Country.

52 From the little information to be drawn from a military Survey of this Country made some years since, and traced in the General maps, we beg leave to submit the Expediency of some Engineer duly qualified being appointed to that Service, particularly when we advert to the Advantages to be derived from a more accurate Knowledge of the Course of the Rivers Water-courses relative situations of Villages — no trace of any such Survey are to be found at the Palace, and such is the ignorance of the Inhabitants on this Subject, that they hardly know any thing beyond the limits of their Residence —

53. Before we conclude this Report on the present State of the Tanjour Country, it may not be unnecessary to Recapitulate the leading Steps to a Reform with a View more fully hereafter to ascertain the true resources of the Country — we have shewn, the Greatest Evil consists in the over grown power of

Coolcarnies,

Forwd. 26 V. &c.

42

Cowlcarras, and pointed out the measures most likely to [illegible]
Reducing them to their original condition when they will prove a
Blessing to the Inhabitants in Affording them the protection they
Vide Para. 12 & 13 — Require - we have fully explained the origin of the Puttuckdars -
and that their influence has risen to its present height from the
weakness and corruption of Amurssing's Administration - we
have Recommended their Removal, as they possess no hereditary
Authority or Sunnunds of Appointment, and that the Head -
Inhabitants of each Village should be called on to Account for
the produce conformable to the Dubbeers Settlement - then it
will be practicable to ascertain if the deficiency of the present
Vide Comparison Para. 36 — Cabuliat Produce from the Comparison Already Adverted to of -
Upwards of 21 Lacks of Cullums Arises from the Quantity of
Land under cultivation not accounted for by the Inhabitants,
or from the deficiency in cultivation from the decrease in popu-
lation or want of encouragement - We have fully exposed the
defective System of Government that has prevailed in this
Country, and while we lament, from the confusion of the Circar
Records the non-existence of Conongoes and Nautcurnums in the
Villages, that the information we wish to convey is not Complete -
We still trust that the Obstacles we have had to contend with will
entitle us to the Indulgence of Government - and adverting to the
present State of the Country - we have expressed our Opinion, that
See Para. 33. — Justice, Administered on the principles of a Country Government
can alone meet with full force and Effect the height of licen-
tiousness to which the Inhabitants in General have risen and
lead to a permanent Reform —

Signed " Benjn. Torin
" Charles Harris
" Geo. Stratton

Appendix

Produce & Warum

The Situation of the Tanjour Country is generally low and favorable for the Cultivation of Paddy, but rendered more productive by the Several Rivers intersecting it, which are Supplied by both Monsoons, and so generally disperse by Water Courses over the four Soubahs of Trivady, Combaconum, Mayavaram, and Manargoody, as almost to Obviate the use of Tanks- they yield two principal Crops annually, named, Car reaped in September and October and Peshaunum in January and February; the first comprises three different Species of Grain distinguished as Car, Cuddar and Shitra Car, for which the lowest lands are appropriated, from their requiring an abundant Supply of Water, and being of rapid Growth seldom exceeding three Months- The Peshaunum Crop Comprises also a Species of Grain Called Shumba, and being Sown on higher Lands, and left to precarious supplies of Rain, requires 6 Months to mature. But the Peshaunum Crop is the most Considerable as a larger proportion is cultivated, from the quality of the Grain being higher prized, and better calculated for Store and exportation than the Car, of which only a Sufficiency is raised for immediate consumption a Vallie of Nunjah Land Well cultivated

with Peshanum Seed, it is estimated to produce in good soil 400 Cullums, indifferent Soil 200, and poor grounds under particular local disadvantages from 50 to 100, but the Car produce is greater in every variety of Soil—

The division of the Nunjah Produce between Government and the Inhabitants has, during the last 60 years, undergone some alteration with every change of authority in the Tanjour Country; we learn that at Pretaub Sings' Accession to the Musnud - the Malabar Cultivators enjoyed 29 Cullums in the 100 and the Brahmins 30 in the Peshanum Crop and 45 in the Car owing to the Car produce requiring additional labor in watering and the taxes they were Subject to were only Patty Bob, Magamma, and Vakeel Varree; among the Number of Chillery Codathul taxes explained in Page 32, and to prevent imposition on the part of Inhabitants in accounting for the real produce, Nunmadars and Sumprediis were then Stationed at every Village throut the Province Pretaub Sing made many innovations in this principle of division about after his accession, with a view to favor particular Villages, and Meerassers, by allowing them a larger proportion of the Produce; these innovations led to others in Tuljajee's reign, and we find they amount

previous to Ameer Sing's accession to the musnud to a loss of Revenue -

	Cullums		Cullums	
In Trivady of	1539	in the Car Crop &	91292	in the Peshanum
Comboconum	2446	D°	11076	D°
Mayavaram	2415. 6	D°	29284	D°
Manargoody	2835. 6	D°	64958. 1	D°
	Car 9236		Peshanum 196611. 1	

These partial Remissions in the Warum are said to Originall from various Causes, and in Some instances, no doubt from evil and Corrupt, as in othe from motives benevolent and good, But they left the Country in a very unequal State of taxa=tion, and are of Course injurious to the Interests of the Circar—

During Ameersings reign a much more Considerable portion of the Paddy Revenue w sacrificed by further Indulgences of this nature to the Inhabitants, Amounting in

Trivady on the Peshanum Crop to	Cullums	41012. —
Comboconum	D°	177623. —
Mayavaram	D°	126933. 11
Manargoody	D°	28567. 8
	Cullums	374136. 7

This loss arises from Ameer Sing having indiscriminately raised the Inhabitants Share to 40 percent in the Peshaunum Crop in every

where it was below that Standard, and altho the remission has the appearance of Justice by equa=lizing the State of taxation: yet we are forced to consider it in a very opposite Sense from the great difference that prevails in the Produce of Lands contiguous to the Rivers and Water Courses, and others, less within their influence; But while we think these last remissions should be recla=imed from a Convictions of the false Policy which dictated the concession, we feel much hesitation in recommending the measure, as it affects the Interest of every Landholder in the Country, and we apprehend will therefore be generally opposed - For what is once granted on this Score, they think cannot be reclaimed; besides this gene=ral remission in the Codywarum on the Cath=aneum Crop; Ameer Sing made a partial re=mission in favor of particular Landholders, wh[illegible] warum was encreased 50 percent in both Crops to the following Amount in each

Soubah	Cullums m[illegible]
Triwady	2032. –
Comboconum	14802. –
Mayaveram	5681. –
Manargoody	245. 3. [illegible]
	Cullums 22760. 3. [illegible]

In the Pottacotah Soubah [illegible] from the Course of the Rivers and consequently

dependant

dependent on precarious Supplies of Rain, the Govern-
-ment Share varies from 50 to 60 Cullum[?] percent in
both Nunjah Crops, but its chief produce consists of
dry Grain of which the Government receives one
third - The increase of Tribute that might be rais[ed]
from this Soubah has never been attempted b[y]
the different Princes of the Country, from its be[ing]
the resort of many Poligars and Colleries and
adjoining to Tondiman's Woods, on which acc[ount]
any innovation would prove hazardous, and
probably Scarcely worth the expence of a refor[m]
The Punjah Lands in the Other Soubahs are of n[o]
great extent from their being so well Watered and
appropriated to Paddy - The Tribute on them, with
the exception of a few Villages under Aumani, [was]
fixed by Ekojee the first Mahratta King in 1674
and has since undergone no alteration, and bein[g]
regulated by the nature of the Soil, must neces-
-arily vary over the Whole Country - From the Pu-
Page 44: -njah and Soornadayem Lands Comprised a[ll]
the different Kinds of Fruits, Beetle, [...]
Ginger, Vegetables &ca &ca the Inhabita[nts ...]
known to derive their principal a[...]
and indeed many have acknowledged it -
The fixed Tribute on these Lands varies in
every village throughout the Country, an[d]
apparently bears no proportion to the Pro-
-duce, and We should consider it another
instance of the Superior influence of the [...]

Inhabitants in resisting any increase, were we not convin-
ced that the Produce of these Articles depend more im-
mediately on their personal Industry and attention
to the culture, and that any alteration of the Tribute
whatever, by dividing the Produce or increasing the
Tax, would repress their Exertions, and probably
cause a failure of the whole — In order to illustrate
this material point, we need only advert to the
Jummaa account Fusley 1207 —
Where it appears that Valies mans 12724 - 19 7/8 under Putcut yielded to
Govt. Chuckt. fs. Cash 72025 - 1 - 10 1/2 — when = 144 - 3 1/2 under Aumani Do. Do. 778 -
a difference in favor of Putcut on an average of
3 fanams per Valey — It is the Custom of this Country
for the Circar, after the Crop is cut, and the Govern-
ment Share ascertained, to impose the Sale
of it on the Inhabitants, and to assess them for
the amount at an averaged Price, but with
an exception from the different Soubahs estimated
at nearly 20 Lacks of Cullums — This indulgence
is highly valued in a Country where Grain
is so abundant as at times to be scarcely
saleable, and has been granted to some Land-
holders from favor, and to other as a relief in
misfortune —

Settlement of the Price of Grain —

We now proceed to state our Enqui-
-ries into the mode of settling the rate at which the
Com-

Landholders and Cultivators are assessed for the Circar Share of the Crop, and which We have just Observed is, with the exception of about 20 Lacks of Cullums, received in money, and not, as in other Countries received in kind—

The Inhabitants feel this regulation in the Tanjour Country to be a great grievance but the Circar from the Superabundance of Grain finds it to be indispensable— The mode of settling Price has however much apparent Justice, and as the Amount of the Circar Revenues, as well as the dues of the Inhabitants, wholly depend upon it, we consider it a point of great Consequence, and are well satisfied to see the Rate established on Principles so little exceptio-nable—

We remark a considerable difference in the Revenue System prevailing between this Country and the Carnatic— owing to the Revenue being collected in money at Tanjour, the necessity or exigence of the Circar is relived as soons as the Crop is Cut, and previous to the Sale of it by advances from time to time, from the Inhabitants

In the Carnatic no relief of this kind offers to the Circar and the Nabob is Obliged to mortgage and to borrow money on the Crops, if he cannot wait till they are disposed of, Consequently the destructive Operation of Tuncahs prevails there, while here they are not required—

As soon as the Paddy is transplanted the Circar obtains a report of its value, according to the extent and appearance of the Cultivation by the Cubber Carnahs, or Estimators of the

Crop, whose Judgement in various degrees of its growth, if unbiassed by any Sinister Consideration, is known to be wonderfully accurate, and this Estimate partly directs the Circar in their demands upon the Inhabitants - on the Crops being gathered, the Inhabitants are permitted to open their Sales of the Grain, and a Register is kept by the proper Officers of the Price, and at the same time Hircarahs are sent into the Villages to Observe the rates of Sale in the different Weekly markets —

After two Months and when the Grain is supposed to have found its full value, a General meeting is Convened at the Palace from the Soubahs, at which the Puttrickdars and Head Inhabitants attend on the part of the Cultivators - and the villagdar or the village Officers on the part of the Circar - The Price Currents and reports of the Hircarrahs on the State and extent of Cultivation and rates of Sale, are then produced and Compared in the presence of the Sirkeil, the Carbor, the Punnifs &ca - The Parties afterwards proceed to determine the Price at which the Soubahs are to be finally assessed for the Government Share of the Crop —

Many very material points are taken into Consideration at this meeting, and it forms an Essential part of the Duty of the Palace officers on this Occasion - to obtain (besides the report of the Hircarrahs) every possible information how far external demands are likely to bear on the

the respective Soubahs — the average of the Accum
Sales being ascertained, forms the Ground work
of the Estimate, and they then add or deduct from
that average on every Soubah, in order that the
price fixed in each may bear a just proportion
to the circumstances of the whole — In this man-
-ner full justice is done to the Landholders in
General and so long as all appearance of Pa-
-tiality is obviated, no particular cause of
Complaint can arise —

But as the power of either deducting or
adding to the average rate of each Soubah rests entirely
in the discretion of the Palace officers, and being
finally determined by their means of Information
from every quarter — it will naturally occur to any
Person, aware of the little dependance to be placed
in native Servants in Authority, that such a
Privilege must harbour much abuse, particu-
-larly when it is known that so trivial a Sum
as 1/16 th of a fanam forms no inconsiderable per-
-centage in the Revenues, yet it does not appear
that the Inhabitants have any just Cause
of Complaint on this Score, and We can only
account for it from the meeting being as public
as possible, and every man's claims being Can-
-didly investigated —

In the Body of our report We have
Para 45 already said that a decrease in the produce
may not be attended With any decrease in
the Revenue, and by the Collections of this year
it may probably appear that the increase of
the Price Will at least make up the —
deficiency

deficiency a failure in the Crops from the nature of the Rivers in the Tanjour Country is very seldom known, and then only in a small degree, and is found to bear more upon Mayaveram and Mana=goody, than in Trivady or Combaconum, of Course some remission may be demanded from their Pro=duce according to the Cabooliat. But as the two form[er] Districts in seasons of drought and scarcity are more open to the demands from the surrounding and still less favored Countries both by Sea & land, it follows that the Price in these Soubahs may in that case exceed their usual rate, and probably increase their Revenue, altho' a pro=portion of their Produce is diminished—

These arguments, we think, prove the wisdom and utility of a Gener[al] meeting from every Soubah, with the required in=formation from the whole Country conforma=ble to the practice previous to the assumption in order, by comparing the rates and Dats of the Prices by the Account Sales by considering and allowing for the actu[al] advances made by the Inhabitants on the Crop to the time of this adjustment and by calculating on the Quantity of the Circar Share unsold, and the probable Produce of the ensuing crops, together with the demands expected upon them - to

enable

11

enable the Circar, so to regulate and apportion the Rate of each Soubah as to draw an equal Tax from the whole, for it is only at this Period that the Price of any one District can be allowed to have any weight in determining the relative Price of another—

With a view further to elucidate this material point, we annex the following Statement Shewing the terms of Adjustment on the 9th Instant for the last Car Crop for the two Soubahs under the Rajah—by the under-mentioned Palace Officers &ca—

Palace Officers

12

Palace officers

Baupunnah ... Kaurbary—
Ramachendrajiwanja— Head Mahrattah Accountant—
Vishwanaud Punt— His Deputy—
Oplawmany Pilly— Malabar Accountant—
Neelacunda Pilly— Sumpredy Muddistom—
Venkatasha Iyen— Head Hircarrah—

Village off[icers] & Puttuckdars

Oporveyen ... Vilaydar of Combocunum
Chinna Pilly ... Do— of Trivady—
Vurdyengar ... Puttuckdar
Soobyen ... Do—
Mootya Moopah ... Do—
Nullacotah Naig ... Do—

The Car Paddy of Trivady Soubah Was sold at the following rates	Gold Fan.s ℔ Cullum of Paddy—
On the 15th of October	2
Do 2d of November	2 1/4
Do 7th of Do	2 1/2
Do 22d of Do	2 3/4
Do 27th of Do	3
Do 3d of December	3 1/4
Do 11th of Do	3 1/2
Do 18th of Do	3 3/4
Do 2d of January	4
Do 3d of Do	4 1/4
	31 1/4

31 1/4 Fanams devided by ten, gives an average price of 3 1/8 fan.s ℔ Cullum the rate fixed Was 3 Fan.s ℔ Cullum—

The Car Paddy of Combocunum Soubah— Was sold at the following rates—	Gold Fan.s ℔ Cullum of Paddy
On the 22d of October	1 3/4
Do 2d of November	1 7/8
Do 7th of Do	2
Do 27th of Do	2 1/4
Do 30th of Do	2 1/2
Do 1st of December	2 3/4
Do 25th of Do	3 1/4
Do 27th of Do	3 1/2
Do 2d of January	4
Do 3d of Do	4 1/4
	28 1/8

28 1/8 Fanams divided by ten gives an average price of 2 9/16 fan.s the rate fixed Was 2 3/4 fan.s ℔ Cullum—

Reasons for fixing the rate of assessment less than the average Prices in Trivady and Combocunum—

1st The Average Was taken by the Circar on the highest Prices and to the day before it Was fixed—

2dly It appears that more than one half of the Collections Were made by the Puttuckdars in the month of October and November— when the Price of Grain Was proportionally low—

3dly On the day the Price Was finally settled by the Circar, the Puttuckdars proved that their Payments Exceeded the amount of the Crop—

Tenures of Landholders

There are three distinct tenures in th Country by which the Revenues are accounted for wi the Circar- The first named Adickrain, implies th every Landholders is separately Accountable for the Government Share of the produce and for such tax as are levied on the gross Nunjah produce; a Villa of this description is divided into different Share and at the expiration of every ten years, a change — takes place by general Consent in the allotmen of land, by each Landholder drawing fresh lots for the portion he is to Cultivate on Account of the difference of Soil and position of the land which, in more remote Situations from the Village, is less profitable from the difficulty of manuring, watering and other local Conside-=rations- In Some Villages the boundaries of ea Share are marked by Stones, and never— altered, but in others they are changed as suit the accommodation of each Landholder, — who may wish to enlarge or Curtail his all=ment of land by Compounding with his. Neighbours—

Pashungary in Contra distinctio to Adeekrain, implies a Community of prop in a Village where the several Landholde are jointly responsible for the Governm Share of the produce- The Revenues from th Villages are Consequently more easy of Collecti

Collection – and also Considered less precarious, since the failure of one Tenant in a Village under Adickrain is a loss of Revenue, while under Pushengarry and partial loss falls on the Community at large – Who annually, at the Settlement of accounts, participate equally in any loss or profit as the season prove favorable or the reverse – The Inhabitants have the option of each tenure, but as they seldom agree among themselves, their Villages are mostly reduced to Adickrain, which better Suits their litigious dispositions, by allowing them to Separate their lands from one Cuttuckdar to another, so that instead of every village being a Separate Cuttuckum instances occur of their being divided, and included in two, three and even four – Cuttuckums –

Several villages are under meerassdars who possess the entire right of cultivation and account individually with Govt. for the produce –

A very material change however has taken place in the mode of Cultivation throughout the Whole of the Jaghire Country occasioned by the desolating effects of Hyder's War – We understand, that previous to this calamity the Landholders cultivated their villages, or Shares of Villages, by means of their Pariah Slaves, a description of people whom they bought and

and Sold to each other as they did their Cattle, the Famine and other evils brought upon the Villages by Hyders irruption into the Tajour Country, left these Slaves of the Soil to provide for their own Subsistence — many are known to have starved — others to have been drawn away to the enemy's Country, and not a few to have engaged with the Europeans as Sepoys, Horsekeepers &ca &ca — so Completely however are they dispersed, that Some Merassdars declare they do not now possess more than one Slave or Puller, in Villages where they formerly maintained thirty or forty. Such a sweep of all the labourers of the Country was a check to Cultivation that hardly accords with its present fertility, and yet our enquiries into the mystery have been most Satisfactory answered, and the Country appears to be materially benefited by the change.

The necessity felt by the Merassdars for hands to Cultivate, Called forth in larger numbers than ordinary all the inferior Classes of Malabars and Gentoos, who under the name of Pyacarrahs, undertake the cultivation of the Village, and being paid in proportion to the fertility and of Course interested in the produce of the Soil, the labour they perform is Considered fully equal to that of double the Same number of Slaves — In this way Emigrants

Emigrants from other Countries are accom-
=modated with a livelihood as Pyacarrie
and thus it is that the Landholders of a Village
are able sometimes to cultivate in full, and
at others only a part of the Circar Lands. But
this is more prevalent in those Villages where
the Brahmins are merassdars whose pre=
judices prevent them from partaking, but in
a small degree, in the labour of the Fields,
render them dependant on their Slaves,
or external aid —

Maramut

Repairs of Annicuts Watercourses &c &c

It has been the invariable Custom of
this Country for the Government to be at the
expence of repairing the Anicut and Water
Courses &ca as its fertility is owing to the Rivers
Which intersect it, so the anicut has been
ever Considered of the first importance by
preventing the junction of the Cavary and
Coleroon — It is Consequently the Interest of
the Circar to have it well repaired, and
from our enquiries, we are satisfied that
every care has been Observed, and that it
Continues in excellent Condition; the Banks
of the Rivers and Water Courses were, in some
degree, neglected during Ameer Sings reign, the
Season being at hand for such repairs, we
have directed estimates to be made of the
probable advance necessary for deepening
and clearing the Water Courses, and Strong

that no time may be lost in improving their condition against the ensuing monsoon, when a more extensive cultivation may in consequence be expected. Temporary repairs of the Banks of the Rivers, we find in different parts of the Country have been partially resorted to, and Merely answered the exigence of the Moment. But we conceive a permanent repair of substantial materials, altho most expensive in the first instance, will by its duration, prove more moderate in the end —

dvances for Cultivation

Waricum.

The Advances for Cultivation are Made in Grain and Occasionally in Money, and when it does not suit the Convenience of the Circar to make any, the Inhabitants are allowed to borrow Money, and to Charge in their final settlement with the Circar at the rate of One percent monthly on the Amount of the customary Advance — this practice, we think, no way Objectionable when advances are absolutely necessary for the encouragement of cultivation, but even those who do not require any are in the habit of making the Charge to the Circar, which is an abuse deserving of reform, and arises from the evil effects of the Puttuckum System, for previous to the Circar servants being withdrawn, the advances were made to such Cultivators only as were really in need, and is now continued to those who do not require any — This Practice, so long indulged, additional instance of the superior influence of the Inhabitants during Ameer Sing's Administration —

Customs

This branch of Revenue has experienced a considerable reduction, for we learn that in Tuljajis time the customs for the Trivady Soubah including Tanjour, amounted to upwards of a Lack of Chuckrums annually, which is more than half of the amount of customs now drawn from the whole Province — Two causes enable us to account for this deficiency, since Tanjour and Vellum have become Military Stations — Many articles are exempt from Customs on the plea of being Necessary for the comfort of the Troops, which, opening a new Source of abuse, and being now long practiced, has operated so Seriously to the detrimement of the Revenue the second and most material cause, is the great decrease in in Opulence compared with the former situation of Tanjour, when the height of Luxury created wants now no longer felt, and operated as a stimulus in manufactures, and inland Commerce — To the causes we may also add, Ameer Sing's remissions of half Customs on all Cooley Loads, which was made on the representation of the Inhabitants, but as this is the first instance of the rates of Customs being changed, which during the former prosperity of the Country, and even during the Calamities of the War, were never considered grievious — The Rajah's ready compliance in this particular instance rather evinces the Superior influence of His subjects than the Necessity of any reform —

The Land and Sea Customs of Tanjour are annually rented to the highest bidder — The Number of Renters

them to under Renters, who engage for their farms by Monthly deputa-

tions on the supposed produce, judging from the rents of former years, and

are liable to be removed on the failure of their engagements - The Head

Renters bind themselves by a Muchilka to Government to pay a

fine of double the amount of any sum levied unjustly, which is

also observed between them and the under Renters - We have the

Rates of Customs

honor to be forward the present rates of Customs for the Trivady

Soubah, which apply equally to the other soubahs, only varying

agreeable to the distance, the rates of Customs throughout this country

have been established in the Memory of the oldest Inhabitants,

beyond any period they can calculate on, and are levied on

general principles in respect to the different classes of Inhabi=

tants, and being well defined, are not objected to as oppressive

or vexations - a Register of these rates is kept at every custom

house open for Publicinformation, and in the event of

exactions by the under Renters, the Marchants deposits his

Goods at the Custom house, and applies to the Head

renter of the soubah for redress, who either fines or dismisses

the Delinquent as the case may require - When any new

Customs are imposed for special or temporary purposes, such as

public ceremonies, religious purposes, Marriages &ca &ca the

Merchants are assembled and made acquainted with any

particular alteration, which is soon generally known in

so small a Province - But when instances happ[en]

of the merchant being ignorant of any new tax

represent

representation to the Head renters, He is sometimes allowed a remission, or only half customs is collected - but this seems to depend greatly on the pleasure or compassion of the Head Renters, from whose decisions an appeal may however be made to the Rajah - These Customs form a Separate Account from the Rent -

It is not uncommon for the Merchants previous to their engaging in any concern of Trade, or venturing a speculation to make a previous stipulation with the custom renter who remits the Customs in proportion to the amount of the concern, and the loss he is likely to incur in case it is relinquished, this practice prevents us from forming an accurate opinion on the present state of inland Commerce by a reference to the different Custom Renters accounts, since the several Articles passed in the Manner above mentioned, are not separatly registered, but merely the amount of Customs on the whole concern - Besides, from the Customs being annually rented to Head Tenants, and by them again rented to under Tenants, who are probably changed several times in the course of the year, if they fail in their engagements, and some of these Renters being allowed to take away the accounts of their management, it would be impracticable to form any judg-ment on the present or former state of Commerce by any other means than the gross amount of the Customs -

Manufactures

Manufactures

In a country where the Industry of the Inhabitants is so liberally rewarded by the fertility of the Soil, we might naturally expect the labor of every Individual to be exerted in agricultural pursuits, But still we learn the weavers, and other classes of Manufacturers, are very numerous, and of late years many have sought a refuge in this Country from the Severity and exactions to which they were subject in the Nabobs districts — We have already expressed our inability, in the Body of our Report, to state the exact Number at present, but still we are induced to offer a few Observations on the Manufactures in general, conformable to our Instructions, and leave to future enquiry such further informations as time, and the improving circumstances of the Country may enable us to obtain — The perfection to which the manufactures are brought, makes the demand for them very general they consist of all the different Kinds of Cloths in use among the Natives, and those best calculated for the Madras and Europe Markets of a variety of Silk and Cotton Carpets, Many of which are also exported, and from the

General resort of Marchants and Brokers from Madras
the Country benefits essentially from Most of its return being
Made in Specie – a sufficiency of Indigo and Namma
vare (a species of red dye) is raised for Home Consumption
But we understand a very small proportion of
of Cotton, for these Manufactures are cultivated in the
Tanjoir Country and that large quantities are imported
from Coimbetore, Salem and the adjacent Districts under
the Nabob – as the southern part of the Province, from its
situation, seems well calculated for the growth of Cotton
we are of opinion that every possible encouragement
should be held out to the Inhabitants to cultivate
that article alone, in order to relieve the Paddy
Soubahs from the superabundance of their Produce,
by promoting a Barter of Grain for Cotton, which
by encreasing the demands for Grain, and
consequently raising its price, would prove of
essential service to the Revenues. Besides the
advantages that would result to the Country in
General from the Specie now paid for Cotton
being retained in circulation –

There is also a very considerable
Manufactory in the Combaconum Soubah of Brass
Copper

3.

Copper Jumboos, and we understand the Copper consumed for this purpose is Mostly drawn from Tranquebar - where it is imported by Foreign Ships we learn that it was once the Object of Government to undersell the Danes, and relinquished in conse=quence of Mr. Hudlestons report, that by transporting the Companys Copper to Tanjour and Combaconum, all profit would be absorbed by the enormous Charges incident on inland carridge - But we concure by Shipping a Small Quantity of Copper for Nagore to be disposed of by the Companys resident there, would both answered the purposes of private Speculation among the Mer=chants, and turn to the Companys advantage -

Sources of Revenue defined

With a view to define the Sources of Revenue, we have called for and obtained from the Inhabitants of Vapetton, the Cusbah Village in the Soubah of Combaconum, an Account of the produce of their lands in Fusly 1207 and altho reliance cannot be placed on its correctness in respect

Jummabundy of Vappatoor &c -

respect to the actual produce, we offer it in the form marked out in No 1 for the purpose of exhibiting the established principles of the Aumanie System, the Mode by which the internal management of the Country is conducted, and how Charitable and religious institutions are provided for— The Puttuckum Account No 2 states the Amount and division of the Caboliat produce for which the Inhabitants of the same Village in the same Year were held Responsible— It is to be remarked that the Caboliat Produce, not only forms the Government Share but comprehends the Share of the Inhabitants and is therefore the estimated gross produce of the Country, By a comparison of these two Accounts, the Aumanie and Puttuckum, it will be shown that if the former were correct the Inhabitants would considerably lose by the latter— The Account No 3 contains the Subdivision and Value of the Coodywaurum (meaning the united Shares of the Merassdars and Poycarrahs) transferred from the Aumanie Account No 1. Where in it is previously ascertained and that our enquiry might be extended to the very last point, the Stock of the Merassdars and the Expenses of Cultivation both of the Merassdars and Poycarrahs, are made the Substance of the Account No 4— This set of Accounts will prove how impossible it is for the merassdars to exist on the pretended.

Puttacum of Do. No. 2.

Vide subdivision of Cody Vaurum No 3.

Vide Expenses of Cultivation &c. &c. No 4.

pretended profits stated in their Aumanie Accounts, and is on the contrary as they do live in hostile and refractory indepen-dance, how absolutely certain it is that the real resources of the Country exceed the amount of the Calculates—

To facilitate an investigation of the subject an abstract and comparison of these Accounts, are drawn under the following Heads—

Nunjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtore in Fusly 1209—

This Head describes the division of the Crops under Aumanie into the various protion allowed from the Gross Produce, as Pay to Labourers, Wages to Village servants, or or religious gifts for the support of churches, and into the respective Shares of the nett Produce accruing to Government, the Merasdars's & and Poycarrahs, compares their several Interests in the cultivation of the Nunjah Lands, and explains the nature of the Change effected by the introduction of the Puttacum Management—

Aumanie

	Vay		
Car Land cultivated per account No 1 -------------	80 "	"	"
	cullum	mer.	mea.
Gross Produce in Paddy -- Do -------------	19645 "	1	"

Previous to a separation of the Mailwaurum or Governments Share from the Coodywarum or Inhabitants Share the following Deductions are made—

1st Cooly Hire to Reapers— For every 100 Cullums measured off from the Gross Produce 4 cullm. " 2 meas. are deducted likewise from the Gross Produce, and set apart for the reapers. By this method

continued –

aumaniccontinued

which is not a percentage, the Coly Hire amounts to $\overset{\text{cullum}}{789}$. $\overset{\text{m}^s}{8}$. $\overset{\text{meas}^t}{1\tfrac{1}{4}}$ – of

2. The Cawlcarraho Peons or Village Watchers enjoy a serwamaunium of 3 Vaylies 15 Maws of Lands, of which 8 Maws being included in the Government 80 Vaylies of Car Land, the Produce thereof amounting to $\overset{\text{cullums}}{910}$ – $\overset{\text{m}^s}{4}$ – $\overset{\text{m}^s}{1}$ – is relinquished in favor of those Village Watchers –

3. Pudupuditum was formerly an allowance to the Government Sumperdy, Moniagar, and Comeoply superintending the Village Harvest, but has for many years been claimed by Government and added therefore to the Mailwaurum – Being taken at the rate of 6 Mercals for each of the 30 Days employed in reaping it amounts to 15 Cullums –

4th Harvest allowances viz. offering to the Pilliar and Permaul Gods, Enam to the Cultivators and Gifts to the Grain marker, and grain measurer, amounting altogether, at the rate of 5 mercals for each of the 30 days of reaping to $\overset{\text{cullums}}{12}$ – $\overset{\text{mer}^t}{6}$ – – $\overset{\text{meas}^t}{11}$ –

5th Maunium to the Grain Keeper at the rate of one Cullum for each Cayly of Land cultivated exclusive of the Survamaunium of the Village Watchers $\overset{\text{vay}^s}{79}$. $\overset{\text{maws}}{12}$. yield at that rate $\overset{\text{cull}^{ms}}{79}$ – $\overset{\text{mer}^t}{7}$ –

6th Wastage – The Car Crop being thrashed

311

aumanie continued

Threshed partly in October and partly in November, the Grain is swollen by the rain, and becoming dry, shrinks and occasions a difference called Wastage which is allowed for by a deduction at the rate of 1 per cent of the Gross Produce, exclusive of the Maunium Produce of the Village Watchers and of the Cooley Hire

	cullums	merc.	m.
Gross Produce	19,645	1	—
Deduct Cooley Hire (cull. 789, merc. 8, m. 1 3/4)			
Do. Maunium Produce (cull. 91, merc. —, m. 1)	880	9	3/4
The Remainder	18,764	3	1 1/4
at 1 per Cent causes the Wastage to amount to	188	8	—

after these six Deductions forming the amount of cull. 1176, merc. 6, m. 7/4,

	cullums	merc.	m.
The Nett Produce is	18,468	6	1/4
The Coodywaurum 45 per cent is	8,310	—	—
The Mailwaurum, the remainder is	10,157	8	1/4

As some of the foregoing allowances are not now wholly enjoyed by those for whom they are nominally and were perhaps originally intended, as part is taken from one to be added to another or applied to Religious purposes, it is Necessary to mark the precise amount of each Portion by the following distribution, which is so stated as to show that the sum of all the Portions is equal to the Gross Produce cullums 19,645 — merc. 1 — m. —.

Portion

aumanie continued

Portion of Coodywarum.

			cull[s] mer[s] m[s]
Their share of nett Produce, from last page			8,310" 10" -- "
Deduct Saulgootaghy (or allowance to Government for a surplus of Paddy supposed to remain in the straw when carried off by the Inhabitants) at 5 p[r] Cent of the Mailwaurum - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	c" m[s] m[s] 507" 14" 1 5/8"		
also their contribution 4 1/2 p[r] Cent of 50" 6" -- (cull[s] mer[s]) formerly a Gift to the Gotunda Ramasawmy & Teripowaurum churches, now claimed by Government - - - - - - - - - - -	22" 9" 3/8.		
als Batta formerly exacted by the Village Monegar now claimed by Government, at mer[s] meas[s] 1" 1" for each of the 30 days of reaping - -	3" 9" --	534" 9" -- "	cull[s] m[s] 7776 [illegible]

Portion of the Reapers

Their Cooley Hire from Page 26 - - - - - - - - - -		789" 8" 1/4	
Deduct Cooley Puditum exacted from them at the rate of 1/10 measure p[r] Cullum of the Gross Produce - This was once a church allowance, but now a claim of Government	51" 3" 1"		
Also Cooley Pitchay at the same rate wich they allow to the Permaul & Eeswaren churches - - - - - - - -	51" 3" 1"	102" 7" -- "	687 [illegible]

Carried forward - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8463" 2[illegible]

315

aumaunie continued

		cull.s	m.s	m.s
Brought forward		8463	2	1/

Portion of Mailawaurum

	cull.s	m.s	m.s			
Mailiwaurum of nett Produce in Page 27	10,157	8	1/8			
Taulgootaghy from the Coodywaurum in last Page	507	14	1/8			
Church Gift ... Do ... Do	22	9	3/8			
Batta ... Do ... Do	3	9	"			
Cody Puditum from the Reapers ... Do	51	3	1			
Pudupuditum 3.d Deduction from the Gross Produce in Page 26	15	"	"	10,758	9	1/

Religious allowance

To the Permaut & Eeswarem Churches, Cooly Pitchay from the Reapers, in last Page	51	3	1

Serwamaunium

Produce thereof in Page 26, the 2.d Deduction	91	"	1

Harvest allowances

The Amount of these, being the 4.th Deduction in Page 26, is	12	6	"

Maunium

To the Grain Keeper 5.th Deduction in Page 26 amounts to	79	7	"

Wastage

The 6.th Deduction in Page 27 is	188	8	"
Total Gross Produce	19,645	1	"

Aumaunie continued

To the Portion of Mailwarum Vizt. .... 10758. 9. ¼

are to be added

	Cull.s	mls.	m.
Soowy Prook a Tax on the Gleamers	3	"	"

and

Punjah Nuddee a fine for theft. on the Village watchers	2	"	"
			5. " "

Total accruing to Government from the Car Crop .... 10763. 9. ¼

The Value at 2 fan.s per Cullum is Revenue of Government from the Car Crop see Account No. 1 .... Chs. 2152. fs. 7. ½

The Portion of Coodywaurum in Page 28 is .... Cull.s 7776. mls. 1. m. "

By the Account No. 3 which divides the Coodywaurum between the Marassadars and Poyearrahs. It appears that the latter are entitled to 22 per Cent of the Nett produce of the Land they cultivate that proportion of the Nett Produce in Page 27 is 4063. 1. " of which the Paycarrahs, who cultivate only ¾ths of the Nunjah Land, have ¾ths Vizt. .... 3,047. 3. ½

Remainder & total accruing to the Marassadars from the Car Crop .... Cull.s 4728. mls. 9. [illegible]

The Value at 2 fan.s per Cullum is Revenue of Meerassadars from the Car Crop see Account No. 3 .... Chs. 945. fs. 7. [illegible]

The share of the Paycarrahs above stated is .... Cull.s 3047. mls. 3. [illegible]

The value at 2 fan.s per Cullum is Revenue of Poycarrahs from the Car Crop see Account No. 3 .... 609. 4. [illegible]

Nunjah Cultivation of the Village of Taputtore in Fusly 1207

annaunie contenued

The Peshaunum Lands cultivated in Fusly 1207 in this Village were 190 vaylies the Produce of which is divided in the accounts No 1. and 3 after the foregoing Manner with a difference only in these respects Vizt.–

The Coodywaurum of the Peshaunum Crop is only 40 pr. Cent, the labor of cultivation being less than what is required by the Car–

There is no deduction of Wastage from the Gross produce, the Peshaunum Crop being threshed in fair weather–

There is an addition to the Mail=waurum of a Tax called Perrum Cooley Puditum formed by a stoppage from the Reapers of their hire for the last days work– The value of it is now claimed from the Inhabitants–

With these variations the accounts No 1 and 3 shew the following accounts–

Revenue to Government from the

		Chs. f. c.
Peshaunum crop pr. No 1		7788. 9. 6
do – to Merassdars	do – pr. No 3	2756. 4. 6½
do – to Poycarrahs	do – do	2032. 2. 7½

Notwithstanding the Government draws to itself, upon the Principle of devision, above described, so large a Proportion of the Revenue Its claims so far are generally acknowledged just, and are felt oppressive only as invading by a transgression even of these bounds the profits of the merassdars. The Head of Chillary coodutal

aumaunie continued

appearing in № 1 as additional Taxes to Government, and in № 3 deductions from the share of the Merassadars, therein stated last in order that the amount of what is deemed the fair Revenue of the Village, and the amount of the superintend might appear distinct- But as the Chillar coodectul taxes affect only the Nunjah Revenue of the Merassadars it is necessary to introduce a statement of them here that it may be seen how trivially the Merassadars, and how materially, and almost exclusively the Government is interested in the Cultivation of the Nunjah Land- These Taxes, here und named are (levied throughout the Country at Different rates of Percentage) of the following accounts—

Nett Produce of the Car Crop in Page (Cull^ms 18466) 27	
Taulgootagy explained in Page 28 at 5 per cent	923.-5.-
Nett Produce of the Pishaunum Crop from № 1	41075.7.-
Taulgootagy at per cent of the same	2053.9.-
amount	62521.4.-
1. Putty Bob This assessment which originated in a time of Government Exigence, and like all others once established, never has been repealed, yields at the rate of 10 fan^s per 100 Cullums of the above	ch^s 625.2.-
2. Magama is said to form a Fund for the purpose of enabling the Rajah to bestow Gifts & Charities & @ 5 f^s per Cullums Yields	312.6.-
3. Vackeel veurrea which the Inhabitants are made to pay in consideration of the whole quantity of straw being relinquished to them at the rate of 1 fan^s per 100	62.-
Carried forward	1000.3-

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Nunjah Cultivation of the Village of Caputtore
Fusley 1207 – Continued –

Aumanie Continued

	Chu. F. C.
Brought Over	1000 . 3 . 5
4th Fees formerly paid as wages by the Inhabitants to the Sumperdies & Musmadars – They are now paid to Government @ 5 fan. pr. 100 culls.	312 . 6 . 7
5th Saderwared is claimed from the Inhabitants for Saderward expences at the Palace at 2 f. pr. 100 culls.	125 . 10
Total Chillarah Cooduthel paid by Merassdars	1438 . " . "
Do. – Do. – by the Village Watchers at the rate of 7 fan. pr. 100 Culls. of the Produce of their Maunium – 782 Cullums	5 . 4 . 10
Total Chillarah Cooduthel to Government	1443 . 4 . 10

On the Chillarah Cooduthel taxes, we need further only observe, that being levied not on money but on the Gross produce, they must tend either to the depression of industry, or the concealment of the full amount of that Produce; We find however by the accounts Nos. 5 and 6 that they yielded a Revenue in Fusley 1203 of Chu. 55,046 . F. 3 . C. 13½ and in Fusley 1205 of Chu. 1675 . F. 3 . 10 Cash –

It appears by the account No. 4 that the Expences of Cultivating the Nunjah Land incurred by the Merassdars amount to Chs. 679 . F. 5 . C. " and by the Poycarrahs to Chuks. 1702 . F. 6 . Cash 21 – disproportion which exists because the Former Cultivated one fourth and the latter three fourths of the Land –

The Nett Profits from the Nunjah Cultivation arising to Government the Merassdars and Poyacarrahs appear ascertained in the following Statement

To.

Nunjah Cultivation of the Villag of Vaputtore in Fusly 1207 Cont.

Aumaunie Continued

To Government

Their Revenue from the Car Crop See Page 30 and No 1 ... } Chuck. fan. cash 2152. 7. 12.

Do ... Do Peshaunum Do See Page 31 & No 1 ... 7788. 9. 6.

Chillary Coodutul in last Page ... 1443. 4. 18.

Total Nett Profit to Government from Nunjah Cultivation by Aumanie ... } 11,385. 1. 12.

To Meerassadars

Their Revenue from the Car Crop See Page 30. and No 3. ... } ch. f. c. 345. 7. 13.

Do ... Do Peshaunum Do See Page 31. and No 3. ... } 2756. 4. 6¼

Do ... Do ... both Seasons 3702. 1. 19¼

Deduct Chillary Coodutul total paid by them from last Page } ch. f. c. 1438. " "

Do ... their Expence for Cultivation from No 4 ... } 679. 5. " 2117. 5. "

Remaining Nett Profit to Merassdars from Nunjah Cultivation by Aumaunie ... } Chs. f. cash 1584. 6. 19¼

To Poycarrahs

Their Revenue from the Car Crop See Page 30. and No 3. ... } ch. f. c. 609. 4. 6.

Do ... Do Peshaunum Do See Page 31. and No 3. ... } 2033. 2. 7½

Do ... Do both Seasons ... 2642. 6. 13½

Deduct their Expence for Cultivation in No 4 ... } 1702. 6. 28.

Remaining Nett Profit to Poycarrahs from Nunjah Cultivation ... } Chs. f. cash 939. 9. 16½

Puttaum

Nunjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtore in Trichy 1207 Fasly

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Puttacum

The reputed actual amount of last year's Nunjah Produce in this Village having been, in the preceding Pages, divided according to the usage of Aumanie, it is now necessary to divide, by the Puttacum System the Nunjah Produce for which the Inhabitants of the Same Village in the Same year were made responsible by Caboliat—

The Puttacum account No. 2. Shows that the Caboliat Produce of the 80 Vaylies of Car Land Cultivated was (reckoning at the rate of 250 Cullums per Vayly) 20000 Cullums and that this amount is free from all the Aumanie deductions Specified in Pages 25. & 26. Except the 2d. Vizt the Produce of 8 Maws Cultivated of the Maunium of the Village Watchers— This produce reckoned at the Same rate (250. Cullums per Vayly) is 100 Cullums, consequently the remaining Caboliat Produce to be divided between Government and the Inhabitants is 19900. Cullums, which it must be remembered is the Supposed produce, and higher than the Amount acknowledged by the Inhabitants to be the Actual Produce—

Portion of Coodywaurum—

	Cullo. m. m.	
Their Share 45 per Cent	8955. " .	
of the allowance formerly made to the Trepoovanum & Gotunda Ramasawmy & Churches out of the above 19900 Cullums @ 1/16 Measure per Cullum Making 5 Cm. 9 m. 1 1/4 Government Still Claims the proportion of the Inhabitants 45 per Cent	23. 3. 1/2	
		Cullo. mel. m.
		8931. 8. [illegible]

Portion

Nunjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtore in Fuzely 1207 Cont.

Puttacum Continued

Portion of Mailwaurum

Their Share, remainder, 55 ℔ Cent.	Cullm. md. md. 10945. " —	
Former Church allowance from the Coodywaurum	23. 3. 1/2	Cullm. md. md. 10968. 3. 1/2
The Value at 2 fans. ℔ Cullum is Revenue to Government from the Car Caboliat Produce		2193. 6. 15.
The Caboliat Produce of the 190 Vaylies of Peshaunum Land is (from being fixed at 239 Cm. 6. ℔r. Vayly) Cullums 45500 — The Coodywaurum is only 40 ℔ Cent. Hence it is seen by No. 2. that the Peshaunum Mailwaurum is		26,905. 5. 1/2
The Value at 3. 3. Fs. Cash ℔r. Cullum is Revenue to Government from the Peshaunum Caboliat Produce		8407. 9. 16 1/2
Add Chillary Coodutul paid by the Merassdars at 23. fant. ℔ 100 Cullums of the Car and Peshaunums Caboliat Produce Vizt. Cullums 64.664. Mer. 9. Mr. "	Chuck. Fs. C 1487. 3. "	
Also the same paid by the Village Watchers at 7. fant. ℔ 100. culls of their Maunium Produce	5. 8. 9.	
Total Chillary Coodutul to Government see Puttacum Account No. 2		1493. 1. 9
Nett Profit to Government from the Nunjah Cultivation by the Puttacum system		12,094. 7.
The same by the Aumaunie System from Page 34. is		11385. 1.
Gain of Government in this Cultivation by the Puttacum System		709. 6.

The Caboliat produce for which the Meras=dars were answerable, exceeded in Fusly 1207, as has been Seen the reputed actual Crops of the Villages

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Puttacum continued

Village. and Occasioned to Government the Above Stated gain which is so much loss alone to the Merassdars — For the Puttacum System being an Agreement between them and Government does not involve the Poycarrahs who demand, and are always allowed, their established Aumaunee Waurum of the Actual Nett produce of the Lands they Cultivate. Hence the Nett Profits that arose in Fusley 1207 to the Government, the Merassdars, and Poycarrahs, from the Nunjah Cultivation in this Village, Amount to the following Sums —

	Chuck.s F.
Nett Profit to Government (Per last Page) by Puttacum	12094 Fa...
Do. Do. to merassdars by Aumaunee in Page 34	1584 " 6 " 19 1/4
Deduct their loss by the Puttacum System (Per last Page	709 " 6 " 4 1/2
Do. Do. Remainder to merassdars, by the Puttacum System	875 " " 14 3/4
Do. Do. to Poycarrahs by either System (See Page 34)	939 " 9 " 16 1/2
Do. Do. Total	13909 " 7 " 23 3/4
Out of which the Government Percentage therefore is	86 " 9 " 12 9/8
Do. the Meerassadars Do.	6 " 2 " 21/16
Do. the Poycarrahs Do.	6 " 7 " 13 7/16
Chuckrams	100 " " "

making every Allowance in our consideration

for

Puttacum continued

for the usual rigour of an Eastern Government. We should most Scrupulously question the authenticity of these accounts did we not advert to the obscurity in which the resources of Tanjour have been involved; and were we not consequently aware that those who first constructed, and those who have since supported the Puttacum System, must have been Urged on to maintain it, and rigidly to demand the Paddy taxes of Chillary Coodutut, by the constant persuasion that the Cabolats do not rise to the full produce of the Country; although the frugal temper of an Indian requires only a Competency to live upon there appears an absolute impossibility that He should at present find it in the open and avowed resources of Agriculture in Tanjour —

The next Branch of Revenue to be Considered is the Punjah

Punjah

The Head names the various Heads of Punjah Produce in the Village of Vaputtore, shows the Profit of Government, of the Merassadars and Pyacarahs, according to the System of Aumaunee, upon each article, and the tax to which the land is liable by Puttacum —

Punjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtoor in Tirukaty [illegible]

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By retaining under consideration the Accounts No. 1. 2. 3. and 4. We shall now endeavor to show to what degree the interest of the Inhabitants which has Appeared so reduced in the nunjah rises in the Cultivation of the Punjah Lands, Included Among the latter, there is one Kind consisting of Paddy fields which being elevated above the Water courses - And consequently receiving water by no easier Means then Buckets, is liable, in consideration of the required labor, only to the Punjah Tax, and called Punjah mail nunjah, Signifying Paddy on dry Grain Land. But in Villages where the Aumaunie System is prevalent the Crops are divided, and the Inhabitants on condition of their defraying all charges, have their Coodywaurum so high as 60 Per Cent in the Car and 50 Per Cent in the Pishaunum Season, besides the advantage of exemption from the Taxes of Chillary Coodutul ——

Aumaunie

Punjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtoor in Fusly 1207

Aumaunie

Valies 40

Punjah mail nunjah Car land Cultivated Per No. 1	Caylies 12	mawr "	"
Produce in Paddy	Cull. 1200	mer. "	mt. "
Punjah mail nunjah Peshaunum Land Cultivated Per No. 1	Caylies 28	mawr "	"
Produce in Paddy	Culls. 2200	m. "	m. "

The Coodywaurum of the Car Crop (60 Per Cent) is	culls 720	me "	me "
The Value at 2¼ fan. Per Cullum is	chuck. 162	f. "	c. "
The Coodywaurum of the Peshaunum (50 Per Cent) is	1100	"	"
The Value at 2¼ fan. Per Cullum is	247	5	"
Revenue to the Inhabitants from Punjah mail nunjah (Per No. 3)	409	5	"
The mailwaurum of the Car Crop is	culls 480	me "	me "
The Value at 2 fan. Per Cullum is	ch. 96	f. "	c. "
The mailwaurum of the Peshaunum is	1100	"	"
The Value at 2½ f. Per Cullum is	275	"	"
Revenue to Government from Punjah mail nunjah (Per No. 1)	371	"	"
Total Revenue from Do.	780	5	"

Nunjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtoor in Fusly 1207.
Aumaunie Continued.

We are induced to be very particular in th[e] following part of our comparative Abstract of the Accounts N[o.] and 3. by a desire fully to show how great is the interest of the In=habitants above that of Government in almost every Article

Punjah Produce —

		Vaylies
Punjah dry grain Land Cultivated		27 „
		Ch.[s] F.[s]
Of Which the Produce, by an equal division Yielded to Government, ₽r. N.o 1		73„ 5.
To Inhabitants ₽r. N.o 3		73„ 5„
Total		147„ „
		Vaylies
Plantains 1.st & 2.d Sort on		5„ „
	Chut. F.s C.	
Vays. 2 of 1.st Sort taxed at 28. Chuck.s ₽ Vailie Yielded	56„ „ „	
Vays. 3. of 2.d D.o D.o 20. D.o	60„ „ „	
		Chut.
Accruing to Government from the Plantation (₽r. N.o 1)		116„ „
Nett profit to Inhabitants D.o (₽r. N.o 3.)		692„
		Vaylies
Sugar Cane 1.st & 2.d Sort on		1„ „
Vay. 1. of 1.st Sort taxed at 40. Ch.s ₽r. Vayly Yielded	40„ „ „	
Maun 10„ of 2.d D.o D.o 36. Ch.s D.o	18„ „ „	
Accruing to Government from the Plantation (₽r. N.o 1)		58„
Nett profit to Inhabitant D.o (₽r. N.o 3)		314„
		Vays.
Nenah Vare on		„ „
		Chut. F.
Tax to Government at 20. Ch.s ₽r. Vayly is (₽r. N.o 1)		5„ „
	Ch.s F.C.	
Nett Profit to Inhabitants once in 3 years (₽r. N.o 3)	70 — „	
D.o D.o each Year		23„ 3.
		Vays.
Beetle Garden on		„
		Ch.s
Tax to Government @ 30 Ch.s ₽ Vayly is — (₽. N.o 1)		7„

From

Aumaunie Continued

From the last Plantation the Inhabitants acknowledge no profit—

Within the Boundaries of the Vaputtore Village there are 5 Vaylies and ½ a Maw of Punjah Land held by Succawnum[dars] (men Independent of Government) who pay for it the yearly rent of 30 Ch. per Vayly

	Ch.	F.	C.
per Vayly	30	–	–

According to the foregoing Principal of Aumaunie it appears by the Accounts No. 1 and 2 that the Punjah Revenue

	Ch.	F.	C.
to Government is	661	"	"
Do. Do. to Inhabitants is	1454	3	3

By the Account No. 2 it may be seen that the Profit of the Inhabitants in each Article of Punjah Produce is equally divided between the Merassdars and Poycarrah[s]

Puttacum

In conformity with the Puttacum System the Merassdars of Vaputtore are answerable to Government for Cha. F. 7. 2½ on each Vayly of Punjah Mail Nunjah and Punjah Land Yielding the Produce Specified Under the Head of Aumaunee—

	Vaylies	Ma[ws]	
Extent of Punjah Mail Nunjah & Punjah Land	79	1	
	Cha.	**F.**	**C.**
at Ch. F. 7. 2½ Pr. Vayly the Punjah Revenue to Government by Puttacum (as Pr. Account No. 2) is	573	8	[illegible]
Punjah Revenue to Government by Aumaunie (above)	661	"	
Deficiency by Puttacum in favour of the Merassdars	87	1	

Punjah Cultivation of the Village of Vaputtoor in Fusly 1207 - Con

Puttacum Continued -

This deficiency of Puttacum Punjah -

Revenue is supplied to Government by a Tax called Coday Punj

Batty that will appear under the Head of Sornaudauyam -

which Source of Revenue, without that Tax, would also fall sh

by the Puttacum System -

For the purpose of showing the very high prof

to the Inhabitants from the Cultivation of the Punjah Mail -

Munjah, and that they may sometimes lose by that of the Pun

-jah land, it may not be immaterial to introduce here the follo

-wing Statement - On both Kinds of Land the Tax is the same

Vizt. 7 Chut. 2¾ F. Pr. Vayly -

40. Vaylies of Punjah Mail Munjah produced a Revenue (see Page 40) of	Chut. F. 780. 5.
Deduct Puttacum Tax 7 Chut. 2¾ F. Pr. Vayly	291.
Profit of the Inhabitants on 40. Vaylies of Punjah Mail Munjah	489. 5.
Average Profit on 1 Vayly Do.	12. 2.
27 Vaylies of Punjah Land under Aumannie produced a Revenue (See Page 41) of	147.
Deduct Puttacum Tax 7 Cht. 2¾ F. Pr. Vayly	196. 4
Loss to the Inhabitants on 27 Vaylies of Punjah Land	49. 4.
Average Loss on 1 Vayly Do.	1. 8. 7

Sornaudauyam

This Head shows the Taxes on Houses, on pieces of Land formerly built upon, now converted in to Plantations, on Orchards, Topes, Gardens as they are levied in this Village According to the Aumaunie System, defines the profit of the Inhabitants from each Species of the above cultivation, and States the fixed Sornaudauyam Revenue for which the Inhabitants are responsible by the Puttacum System with other fees, Rents &c. paid by them —

Aumaunie

The different articles of Sornaudauyam Appear in the following order in the Accounts No. 1 & 7 which as they regard this Head, we are obliged to abstract and bring in to one view with the same minuteness which was required under the Head of Punjah for the purpose of Shewing the high interest of the Inhabitants, both comparatively and absolutely, also in the Sornaudauyam —

House Tax – This falls heavier on the inferior Classes of People than on the higher – the following are the rates established in the Village —

a Bramin Family pays for each House Pr. Annum 5 fanams –
a Malabar .. Do. .... Do. ...... Do. 10 - Do. –
a Chitty .... Do. .... Do. ...... Do. 12 . Do.
a Weavers ... Do. ---- Do. ------ Do. 14 .. Do.
a Collery ... – Do. ---- Do. -----Do. .. 8 .. Do.

These taxes Yielded to Government in Fusly 1207 a Revenue of (Per No. 1) .... } Chs. 363 .. F. 2 ..

Sornandaryam of the Village of Vaputtore, in ...

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Aumaunie Continued

Village Juncum Account No. 1 yielded to Government Chs. Fs. 105 ..

The difference between the Punjah and Sornaudanyam Lands is, that the latter were formerly appropriated to Habitation: the Houses being through a decrease of Population, gone to decay the lands are enclosed and Cultivated, and yield the following rents and produce —

253 Pieces (extent unknown) in the Possession of Colleries who partly inhabit and partly cultivate them, with dry grain, vegetables &c. and pays to Government the Tax of ..... (No. 1) } Chs. Fs. 93. 2. ..

	Vays.	Maws
Plantains 1. and 2 Sort on	2..	5..

Vays. 2 of 1st Sort taxed at 36 Chs. Vayly yielded -- 72

Maws 5 of 2d -- Do. -- Do. 28 ..... Do. 7

	Chs. Fs.
Accruing to Government from the Plantains (No. 1)	79. " "
Nett Profit to Inhabitants ---- Do. (No. 3)	342.. 8..

	Vays. Maws
Curnay root on	".. 6

	Chs. Fs.
Tax to Government at 1 Chuckram per Mawis (No. 1)	6.. -
Nett Profit to Inhabitants ..... (No. 3)	24.. "

	Vays. Maws
Ginger on	".. 3

	Chs. Fs.
Tax to Government at 1 Chs. 5 Fs. per Mawis (No. 1)	7.. 5
Nett Profit to Inhabitants ...... (No. 3)	52.. 6..

	Vays. Maws
Gunny on	" — 2

	Chs. Fs.
Tax to Government at 1 Chuckram per Mawis (No. 1)	2.. "
Nett Profit to Inhabitants (No. 3)	4.. "

Monah —

Sornaudauyam of the Village of Vapatton in Fusly 1207. Contd

Aumaunie Continued

		Vayl. mau
Nonah Vaie 1st and 2d Sort on		2 . 5 .
maus	chl	chl f c
10 of 1st Sort taxed at 26 vayly yielded	13 . - -	
vayl maus		
1 . 15 of 2d Do Do 20 . Do	35 . - -	
accruing to Government from the Plantation (Ar. No. 1)		48 . - -
Nett Profit to Inhabitants . . . Do (Ar. No. 3)		209 . - -
near a broken part of the Bank of the Cauvery } rented to Strangers there are		Vayl. mau 2 . 10 .
	Chul. Fs. C.	
1 Vayly of Paddy was assessed	40 . - -	
1 Do of Natchinny . . Do	24 . - -	
10 Maus of Gram . . . Do	8 . - -	
		Chul. Fs. C.
Total rent to Government (Ar. No. 1)		72 . - -
		Trees.
Cocoanut Groves / Containing two Sorts of Fruits		300 . - -
Trees	Chul. Fs. C.	
250 of 1st Sort taxed at 1f - 12c each yielded	37 . 5 . -	
50 of 2d Do Do at " 12 . . Do	2 . 5 . -	
500, a Mangoe Tope yields a rent of	7 . - -	
		Chul. Fs.
Accruing to Government from the Groves & Tope } (Ar. No. 1)		47 . - -
Nett Profit to Inhabitants . . . Do (Ar. No. 3)		226 . 5 .
		Chul. Fs.
Fees to Government from Merassdars		4 . 5 .
For the Pungaul Feast		17 . - -
For the Postoo . . Do		26 . 12 .
For Rauyassum (Palace Secretaries)		
Nuzzer formerly presented by the Cowlcarrah on his Annual Visit to the Palace, now claimed from the merassdars }		16 . 1 . 6
Total fees paid by the merass dars		63 . 7 .
Fee Paid by the Village Watchers for their Servamauniam Amounting to }		30 .
Total fees to Government		93 . 7 .

Aumaunie continued

According to the foregoing rules of Aumaunie, it appears by the Accounts No. 1 & 3 that the Sornaudaunyam Revenue to Government is exclusive of the fees 93 Chs. 1/7 just stated . . . . . } Chs. 922.9

And that the Sornaudaunyam Revenue to the Inhabitants is . . . . } 858.8

By the Account No. 3 it may be seen that the Profit of the Inhabitants on each article of Sornaudaunyam Produce is equally divided between the Meraſsadars and Poycarrahs

Puttacum

By the Puttacum System a fixed rent is paid by the Meraſsdars to Government for the different kinds of Sornaudaunyam Land just stated amounting to the Annual Sum of (see Puttacum Account No. 2) . . . 720.9.6

Sornaudaunyam Revenue to Government by Aumaunie above . . . } 822.9.—

Deficiency by Puttacum in favor of the Meraſsdars . . . } 101.9.1

This deficiency in the Govern[ment] Sornaudaunyam by the Puttacum System like that in the Government Punjah Revenue is suppl[ied] as remarked in Page 42, by a tax called Coday Punjah Batty laid on the Meraſsadar[s] at 14 Ps. 12 Cash p. 100 Cuckrams in the following — Amount —

Punjah

Sornaudauyam of the village of Vapoottore in Fusly 1207 Con.

Aumaunie Continued

	Chul. F. C.
Cunjah Revenue to Government by Cuttaueum (from Page 42)	573.. 8.. 1
Sornaudauyam rent Do Do (from last page)	720.. 9..
Amount	1294.. 8..
Coday Cunjah Batty at 14 ft 12 Cash ℔ 100 Chucklis	187.. 7.1

As the Tax of Coday Cunjah Batty yields a revenue to Government which belongs equally to the Heads of Cunjah and Sornaudauyam, and as the Expence defrayed by the Inhabitants for the Cultivation of their Cunjah Land is the same which supports their Sornaudauyam Cultivation it is necessary to unite these two Sources, and to show the nett profit arising from them to each Party —

	Chul. F. C.
Cunjah Revenue to Government by Cuttaueum (See No 2 & Page 42)	573.. 8.. 1
Sornaudauyam — Do Do See (No 2, & this Page)	720.. 9..
Coday Cunjah Batty amount from Do	187.. 7.. 1
Fees amount thereof (from Page 46 & No 2)	93.. 7..
Nett Profit of Government from Cunjah and Sornaudauyam	1576.. 2..
	Chul. F. C.
Cunjah Revenue to Inhabitants by Aumaunie (See No 3, & Page 42)	1454.. 3.. 8
Sornaudauyam Revenue to them by Aumaunie (See No 3 & last Page)	858.. 8.. 18..
Total to be divided between Merassdars & Poycarrahs	2313.. 2.. 2..
	Chuckl. F. C.
Merassadars Share ½ is	1156.. 6.. 1
add difference of Cunjah Revenue in their favor by the Cuttaueum System (See Page 42)	87.. 1.. 4½
also difference of Sornaudauyam Revenue in their favor by the same (last Page)	101.. 9.. 18..
Total	1345.. 6.. 23½
[illegible] over nett profit	1345.. 6.. 23½

Sornaudauyam of the Village of Vaputtore in Fasly
1207 Contd.

Puttacum continued

Brought over Nett profit of Govt. & Merassadars Chs. 1345. 6. 23½ ... [illegible] Chuckl. f. c. 76. 2. 15

Deduct Coday Punjah Batty } Chs. fs. c.
Total paid by them (last page) } 187. 7. 15½

Do. fees — Do. (in Do. 46) ----- 63. 7. –

Do. their Expence for Punjah }
Cultivation (Vr. No. 4) ----- } 453. – –

704. 4. 13½

Nett Profit to Merassdars from Punjah and Sornaudauyam } ----- 641. 2. 1[illegible]

Poycarrahs share, ½ is ----- 1156. 6. 1

Deduct their Expence for Punjah Cultivation Vr. No. 4 } 378. 3. 18

Nett Profit to Poycarrahs from Punjah and Sornaudauyam } ----- 778. 2. [illegible]

Total ----- 2995. 7. [illegible]

Out of which the Governments Share being Chs. 1576 fs. 2. c. 15 is a Percentage of } 52. 6. 4[illegible]

The same of the Merassdars is ----- 21. 4. 1 7/32

Do. — Do. — Poycarrahs ----- 25. 7. 18 21/32

The Joint Proportion of the Inhabitants is ----- 47. 3. 19[illegible]

Chuckrums ----- 100. – . –

The Punjah and Sornaudauyam Sour[ces] of Revenue would therefore prove a valuable indemni-fication to the Merassdars, were it not drawn from them by further demands of Government on the Village, stated under the following Head—

Nett

Nett Revenue of the Villages of Vapuluse in Puty

Under Puttacum

To Government

		Chs. F.
Their Nett Revenue from the Munjah Cultivation (Page 37		12094.7.10
Do. Do. from the Punjah & Sornaudauyam (from Page 48)		1576.2.15
Total		13,671.–.7
Add Cajunna Tagareer or Custom to the Treasury paid by the Merassdars at 5 fanams pr. 100 chuck.s of the above Revenue		68.3.13½
Nett Revenue to Government from the Village see Puttacum Account No. 2		13739.3.21

To Merassdars

Their Nett Revenue from the Munjah Cultivation see (from Page 37)		875.–.14½
Do. ..... Do. from Punjah & Sornauyam (from Page 49)		641.2.10
Total		1516.3.¼
Deduct Village Expences (Pr. account No. 3)	chs. F. c. 557.–.–	
Do. Cajunna Tagareer to Government above	68.3.13½	645.3.13½
Nett Revenue to Merassdars from the Village by Puttacum		870.9.11¼

To Poycarrahs

Their Nett Revenue from the Munjah Cultivation (Page 37)	939.9.16½
Do. ... Do. from Punjah & Sornaudauyum (in last Page)	778.2.7
Nett Revenue to Poycarrahs from the Village	1718.1.23½

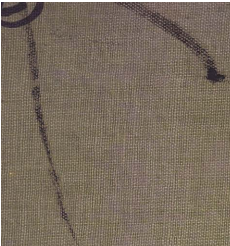
By—

y the foregoing Ste[illegible]ents it appe[illegible]
that all the demands of the Circar over & above the regulated
Malivaurum made under denomination of Chittary
Coodutul, fees for feasts, & Circar Servants, Village Expences,
and Cajunna Tagareer fall on the Merassdars, and
not in any degree on the Poycarreahs, of People Appa-
-rently, but not really above what is their fair and
acknowledged right as Labourers of the Soil — The
Village Expences charged to the Merassdars, as may
be seen in the Account No. 3 consist of allowances to
the Circar Servants sent into the village on the duty
of collection, of Pay to the Stationary Officers in the Village,
of Wages to the Village Vackeel & village Writers at-
-tending the Palace, and of a Yearly allowance
to the Valaydar of the Soubah — These Expences
of the Merassdars, amounting to 577 Chuckrums
together with Cajunna Tagareer amounting to
Chs. 68.3.13½ form the Sum of Chs. 645.3.13½ which &c
absorbs and even exceeds their Profit from
the Punjah and Sornaudaunjum — How far
they may be able to exist under the Puttacum
System, we may judge by the following
Statement.

Nett —

Nett Revenue [illegible] by Puttaccum (from Page 53)	Ch. fs 870 . 9 .
Add Government [illegible] to this [illegible] as being themselves Puttuckdars of the [illegible]	150 . – .
Total	1020 . 9 . [illegible]
This Revenue arises out of 60 Shares of Land therefore the Profit of one Share is	17 . – . 3
This Share (see No. 4) consisting of 4½ Vaylies of Nunjeh Land and [illegible] Punjah is purchased by the Merassdars for	193 . 3 . [illegible]

Which Stock yields them to the Merassdar or Landholder yearly return of only ch. 8 . fs 8 . c ¼ per 100 Chuckrums.

[illegible] formerly the Village were entirely cultivated by the Merassdars through the [illegible] of Slaves instead of being partly cultivated by [illegible] -carrahs the Statement would stand in the following form. –

Total Grain of the Village per Aumanie account No 3.	Ch. fs 6514 . 5 .
Add Government allowance to the Merassdars or Puttuckdars of the Village	150 . – .
Amount	6664 . 5 .
Deduct Loss of Merassdars by Puttaccum from Page 37	709 . 6 . 4
Do. Expences of Cultivation for 60 shares of Merassdars, the Expence for one Share (per No 4) ch. 60 . fs 4 . – is	3624 . –
	4333 .
Remainder Nett Profit of 60 Shares	2,330 . [illegible]